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THE NEW NORTH.

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VOLUME 24, NO. 12 | RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1905 | TERMS—$1.50 IN ADVANCE

Shirt Waists and Suits

ANOTHER NEW LOT

These goods are direct from New York, and should be up to date. We think they are very pretty and very cheap. Better come and see them for yourself

We are Making a Special Price of $1.98

on a $2.50 Fancy Parasol, all silk, and a large variety of patterns. New Oxfords—very pretty, all sizes and nearly all kinds. See for yourself and don't believe another. Some new things in button shoes worth looking at. We want your trade on a square deal.

DON'T FORGET THE ADVANTAGES WE OFFER

SPAFFORD & COLE.

LADIES' DAY

As most of our business transactions take place with the men folk, it is seldom that we have the pleasure of

TALKING SHOP

to the ladies. We only mention this in a general way to call their attention to the fact that we are now offering for their inspection one of the largest and most select lines of

FANCY FRONT DOORS

ever shown in Rhinelander. We would consider it a favor to show you these cottage doors at your convenience. Priced to sell.

J. H. QUEAL & CO.

OUR WINNER

The Kant-Be-Beat Clothing is the best in the city. Fits well wears well and always look well. Come and be convinced. If you wear them you will always be a

WINNER

We show a large line of the most up to date Hats in the city. Come in and get a new "Lid" for the 4th,

You can find the famous Chippewa best Hand-made Driving and Cruising Shoes and a full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods—the best in the city,

Prices right and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded

HERMAN ZANDER

Seasonable Hardware

At all seasons of the year

No matter what it is you want, or at what season of the year you want it, we have it. Our stock comprises the largest line of Shelf and Heavy Hardware in Northern Wisconsin. We aim to please our patrons in price, quality and material, and invite a careful inspection of our goods by the prospective buyer.

LEWIS HARDWARE COMPANY

GRADUATING CLASS RHINELANDER HIGH SCHOOL, 1905.

HIGH SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT.

Last week was commencement week at the Rhinelander High School. Commencing with the class play Wednesday evening at the Opera House and ending with the commencement exercises Friday afternoon was a period of pleasure and satisfaction to the class and a matter of just pride and gratification to the school board, superintendent and his assistants.

The class play Wednesday night was well attended and a success financially and otherwise. The participants who had the leading parts showed ability and much drill. The girls chorus rendered their selections excellently. "Over the Tea Cups", "Mementoes" and the "Class Prophecy" were appreciated by the large audience, and the class play "Off the Stage" displayed the result of thorough training and rehearsal.

Friday afternoon at 2:30 the commencement exercises proper were held. The Opera House was nicely decorated with potted plants and flowers, a large American flag was displayed at one side of the stage, and the class motto "Out of the Bay Into the Ocean" appeared in letters of gold above the class on a curtain. The orations related to practical subjects generally and those present were appreciative of the able manner in which they were presented. Music was furnished by a male quartet, and Mrs. E. A. Edmonds and Mr. Runkle, Rev. H. T. Wiltsee of the Methodist Episcopal church offering prayer, Supt. Lowell, in a few well chosen words, presented the diplomas.

The class of 1905 of the Rhinelander High School is now a matter of history, they have passed out of the doors of our city's highest educational institution to return no more as pupils. They have accomplished the difficult tasks assigned them and by so doing they have reflected credit upon themselves and their teachers of the past few years. The class of 1906 now respectfully makes its bow as the Senior Class.

Above we present a picture of Supt. Lowell and the class of 1905 which was composed of the following: Gertrude E. Shelp, Chester Wilcox, Cora Hagan, Russell Vaughan, Winnie Foster, Florence E. Sutton, Roy O. White, Winifred A. Gleason, Russell F. Didier, Lennie Melton, Margaret I. Shelp, Frank Calkins, Alvina Emerson, William J. Wilcox, Margaret Shelton, Carl Olson.

HOW THEY TALK

EX-MAYOR ANDERLE:—It seems to me it would be a good plan to settle this water works question before the paving of the streets is commenced. We all know some of the mains are not large enough and will have to be substituted before long. It will then be a waste of money to tear up the paving to do it.

SUPT. LOWELL:—I could do better on these crutches with more practice I presume. But during the past week when it was necessary for me to be in several places almost at one time it was inconvenient to say the least.

JUDGE ALBAN:—We are all interested in the Choral Union. An aggregation of good singers such as the Choral Union have shown themselves to be is of benefit to a city in many ways. I hope their entertainments will always meet with success and that they may be given oftener.

ATTACKED BY HIGHWAYMAN.

Mrs. James Otis, a north side lady claims that while on her way home from shopping late Saturday evening, she was attacked by an unknown man who knocked her down and relieved her of her pocket book. The affair occurred near the "Soo" depot, and the street was about deserted. Her cries attracted the night officer, who hurried to her aid, but the man had made good his escape. Her pocket-book contained about six dollars. She describes her assailant as a man of exceedingly small stature, dark complected and not badly dressed. The police are investigating the matter and an arrest may follow.

SEVERELY SCALDED.

Elmer Woller, a member of a Northwestern work crew located a few miles north of the city, was severely scalded, as the result of an accident last Friday noon. He and a companion were in charge of a hand car loaded with lunch, enroute from the boarding car to the crew and were going at considerable speed, when the car jumped the track. Woller was thrown to one side and a large can filled with boiling hot tea emptied upon him. His breast and shoulders were nearly cooked. He was removed to St. Mary's hospital where he is said to be in a critical condition, although the physicians hold hopes for his recovery. Woller is a young man and had been with the crew for some time.

WON ONE, LOST ONE.

The game of base ball Sunday at Keenan's Park was witnessed by about 500 people. Owing to a miscalculation two clubs were on hand to play the Rhinelander boys, the Lac Du Flambeau Indians, and the Eagle River nine. The home boys played the Indians first, the game resulting in a score of 13 to 18 in favor of the Indians. They then played the Eagle River nine resulting in favor of Rhinelander by a score of 8 to 6. Some good plays were made by all three of the nines, interspersed with some wild throwing but considered altogether the playing was very fair. As the Rhinelander nine was organized last week and had no opportunity to practice, they did a great deal better than we expected.

JOHN WIENBURG DEAD.

The death of John Wienburg, an old resident of Rhinelander, occurred late last Wednesday afternoon at St. Mary's hospital. Mr. Wienburg had been in ill health for several weeks, but up to a few days previous to his death was able to be about the streets. A sister, Mrs. Chas. Olson of Sand Point Idaho is the only known relative who survives him. The funeral was held Monday afternoon from the City Hotel. Rev. Green of the Swedish Lutheran church officiating. Interment took place at Forest Home cemetery.

WOODMEN MEMORIAL.

Last Sunday June 4th was Memorial day for the Modern Woodmen of America and was so observed by all lodges in the United States. In this city the members of the order met at the Woodman hall and attended services at the Methodist church in a body after which they marched to the cemetery accompanied by the Military band. About one hundred Woodmen and thirty Royal Neighbors participated.

WILL OPEN WITH A BALL.

E. J. Yapp, who last week completed arrangements for the purchase of the hotel at Tomahawk Lake, is now in possession of the property and is having same repaired and refitted preparatory to the opening which will be in a few days. It is not known whom Mr. Yapp will have manage the house, but it is understood he intends to make satisfactory arrangements with the C. & N. W. Railway for train service and invite his Rhinelander and Minocqua friends to attend the opening ball. In case arrangements cannot be made for the opening event, a ball will be given later in the season.

TO LEAVE CITY.

Dr. P. B. Stewart who has been located here for the past two years, goes to Hiles, Forest county the 15th of this month to become the physician for the Hiles Lumber Co. Dr. and Mrs. Stewart have acquired many friends during their residence here who regret very much their intended departure.

MORNING EXERCISE.

The walking-before-breakfast fad has again made its appearance. It's nothing strange to see a number of young men crossing the Northwestern tracks mornings at a hurry-up gait, taking their morning exercise. Morning exercise is a fine thing but why should they all walk towards the Rhinelander Brewing Company's plant?

LARGEST BLACK BASS.

W. C. Orr of this city has carried off the honors for catching the largest black bass on record hereabout. Last Friday he landed one from Tomahawk Lake weighing five pounds and one ounce.

CHILD FATALLY BURNED.

The four year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Berg of Three Lakes, was burned to death Saturday. The child got matches from a cupboard and set fire to her clothing.

DIES FROM APPENDICITIS.

Frank, the three year old son of Mr. and Kazmer Urbaitz, died Thursday after an illness with appendicitis. The funeral was held Saturday morning from St. Mary's church.

MARRIED AT RAPIDS HOUSE.

A pleasant wedding occurred at the Rapids House in this city Wednesday afternoon, the contracting parties being Lilly May Davis and Peter Legault both of Lac du Flambeau. Justice F. M. Mason performed the ceremony.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

I intend leaving the city on June 15th, and would be pleased to have all persons indebted to me, call and make some settlement, as after that date, all accounts will be put in the hands of a lawyer for collection.

DR. P. B. STEWART.

A GOOD CATCH.

W. H. Gilligan of this city and A. Richter of Milwaukee, caught 171 pike in North Pelican Lake Sunday. This is the biggest catch yet reported.

Job printing, the kind you want at this office.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.
Near High School Building.

Morning service and sermon (in English,) 10:30.
Bible school, 11:15 a. m.
Evening service and sermon 7:30.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH.

Sunday June 11, Holy Communion 7:30 a. m.
Morning prayer, 10.
Holy Communion and sermon, 10:30.
Sunday School, 1.
Instruction Class 3 p. m.
Evening prayer and sermon, 8

REV. GEO. M. BABCOCK.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Morning service 10:30.
Bible school, 1 m.
Epworth League devotional service, 7 p. m.
Evening service, 8.

REV. H. T. WILTSEE.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

10:30 a. m. Morning worship. Sermon topic—"A Manly Christian—An Ideal."
Bible School, 11:45 a. m.
North Side Primary school, 2 p. m.
General North Side school, 3 p. m.
8 P. M. Annual Childrens Day Exercises. Recitations, Songs, offering for Wisconsin Sunday School work.

REV. A. G. WILSON.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

Sunday services: Low Mass 8 a. m.
High Mass and sermon, 10 a. m.
Mass daily during the week, 8 a. m

REV. P. SCHMITZ.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Sunday meetings are: Junior meeting, 3:00 p. m. Christian praise service, 3:00 p. m. Salvation rally, 8:00 p. m.

CAPTAIN ELLIS AND WIFE.
Officers in Charge.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MISSIONARY.

Anyone who desires to have a denominational Union Sunday School in any neglected community where it is not convenient to attend their respective churches in this or any of the adjoining counties may write to me and I will be glad of an opportunity to serve them.

PETER LAFORT,
American Sunday School Union Missionary. Rhinelander, Wis.

Order your Spring Suit of

E. A. KAPELSKI,

The Merchant Tailor.

Latest styles and latest patterns to select from. Fit and workmanship guaranteed. Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing

E. A. KAPELSKI,
107 RIVES STREET.

PAID SLUGGERS KILL FOR LABOR UNIONS

CONFESSIONS OF WORKERS' LEADER AND MURDER GANG UNEARTH PLOT.

WORKINGS OF DEADLY "SYSTEM."

Gilhooley, "King" of Band, Operating in Chicago During Teamsters' Strike, Raves When Guilt Is Discovered—Author of Many Dastardly Crimes.

Regular Scale of Prices Set by Organizations for Murders and Assaults of Nonunionists, Gauged as to Results—Five Gangs Known to Police of Great Metropolis.

Chicago.—"That's the man who killed my husband." With these words Mrs. Charles L. Carlstrom, widow of a murdered nonunionist, in this city identified Charles Gilhooley, self-confessed "king of sluggers" and set in motion legal machinery which has unearthed the fact that Chicago is the home of an organized band of thugs, who, operating upon a scale of prices in the pay of certain labor unions, are engaged in the pursuit of killing, if possible, and maiming, when fatal result cannot be attained, union men refusing to lay down their tools and nonunion men who persist in working, despite the entreaties of the labor organizations.

Method of the "System."

No question now exists here regarding the methods which some of the labor unions, whose men quit work in the great teamsters' strike, employed in their endeavor to win out. When Gilhooley confessed his part in the conspiracy there was some question as to the real truth in the matter, many believing that the man, who has a long criminal record, might have boasted; but before the avowal of Gilhooley's part in the plot came the confession of Charles J. Casey, business agent of the wagon makers' union, No. 4, telling the whole history of the "system," and branding the teamsters' strike, in connection with which the deeds were committed, as a blot of the blackest character, in the history of labor organizations.

The "system," which few found it possible to escape, was this: A list of men to be "disposed of," was furnished the sluggers in command; the names, beginning with the first on the death roll, were handed out to the assistants, who shadowed the victims until opportunity was given them to carry out their dastardly work. A single blow often sufficed to lay men cold in death, in which case, the next name was looked up and the game continued. In all, 14 men are known to have been fatally injured, four are already dead, and numberless cases of maiming have been reported. Eight men are in the toils of the law as directly implicated in the plan, and their guilt is declared to be a matter of absolute certainty, because of the confession of the two leading lights, Casey and Gilhooley. The eight, with bits of their history are:

CHARLES GILHOOLEY—All-round bad man, possessor of long criminal record, deserter from United States army, alleged thief, ex-bridewell habitue.

EDWARD FEELEY—Cheap thief and bad man. Companion of "King" Gilhooley in his unwholesome adventures.

MARK LOONEY—Petty thief and possessor of long police record. Second assistant of Gilhooley. Less daring than Gilhooley or Feeley.

CHARLES CASEY—Business agent of carriage and wagon makers' union, confessed instigator of slugging system.

HENRY J. NEUMAN—Financial secretary of carriage and wagon makers' union, declared to have disbursed cash to meet slugging bills.

GEORGE MILLER—Member of union executive committee, declared to have paid cash for carrying on "system."

FRANK NOVAK—Member executive committee, assisted in appropriating cash for "system."

JOHN HEIDEN—Member union executive committee, assisted in appropriating cash for "system."

Scale of Prices.

The trio engaged in the real acts of slugging, Gilhooley, Feeley and Looney, received but $15 each for their murders, but better prices than these are in existence for those who would take advantage of them. A scale of prices declared by police authorities to have been in existence for more than two years and used in nearly every strike launched in this city during that time, follows:

For murder, $100 to $300.
Serious knockout, $25 to $100.
Leg or arm broken, $25 to $50.
Plain assault (gauged according to result), $5 to $15.

So much slaughter and food for sluggers was to be found in the strike that it is believed in the cases brought to light that cut rates were instituted.

The Plot Exposed.

Charles Casey, the leading unionist in the scandal, in his signed confession to the police, sets forth the facts in an interesting manner. In connection with the Gilhooley murders he says:

"The first time I saw Charles Gilhooley was on the afternoon of April 6, 1905. He, with two other men, was in the vicinity of the Woods Vehicle company, Twentieth street and Wabash avenue, where a strike was in progress.

"Gilhooley came to me and said: 'There is no use of you fellows blackening the eyes of these men. We are hired by the woodworkers and others to do this kind of work and would like to make arrangements with you. You fellows are known and are in danger of getting pinched. We are not known and there is no danger for us.'

"I told Gilhooley that I had no power to make any arrangements with him, but told him to come to the headquarters of the union at No. 55 North Clark street, which met that night, and the matter would be taken up by those who had some authority to act. That night Gilhooley, Looney and, I believe, Feeley were present at the meeting, and they asked me how about that matter they were talking about.

"I brought the matter before the meeting, and as a result the executive committee voted that a fund be laid aside for 'educational purposes.' At the same time a list of names was selected, including men who had refused to go out on strike. These names were selected by Henry J. Newman, secretary of the union, and Carlstrom's name was at the head of the list. Gilhooley said: 'Whom shall we get first?' He was told to go after the man whose name headed the list and to get the others in order. Gilhooley was given cash from the fund for incidental expenses.

"Later I met Gilhooley and he said: 'Well, I got Meyers'—Carlstrom was known also by the name of Meyers—'he put up an awful fight, kicked me in the shins and I will have to go and see a doctor.' Newman gave Gilhooley more money, but he kicked and said he should have $15 for the job. He said he had received that amount from other unions for the same sort of work. We objected at the time, but later he received five dollars more, making $15 in all.

"Later I met Gilhooley in a saloon on Clark street and he told me he had got other men. He said he met these men on street cars and fixed them. Gilhooley was given more money for his services. Some time after this one of his victims died, and when Gilhooley appeared again he wanted to know if we wanted any more slugging."

Other Gangs at Work.

Although Gilhooley's case has been well-aired, his is not the only gang which operates in strikes in Chicago. There are known to be four other bands of desperados, who derive their living from preying on opposers of labor organizations. One has headquarters near West Van Buren and Halsted streets; another near Chicago avenue and Market street; another near Twenty-second and States streets, and still another in the downtown district. This last clique contains over 20 members, and any exceedingly desperate "job" is, as a rule, placed to their credit. Nearly 200 assaults have come to the attention of the Employers' association engaged in breaking the teamsters' strike, and that most of them may be laid to the five gangs known to be operating in Chicago is looked upon as a proven fact.

When Gilhooley learned of Casey's confession he was wild with rage. He tore about his cell, banging his handcuffs against the wall and vowed to take the life of the business agent, if opportunity ever presented itself. "You ——," he roared. "If you had kept your mouth shut they would never have known anything about it. They would never have been able to prove anything against us. You are a lot of soft-headed idiots and this talk of yours will land you as well as me, you ——." Another round of curses completed Gilhooley's sentiments on the matter, and he was led away, still vowing he would have Casey's life.

To the unions engaged in these nefarious plots the murdering bands are known as "wrecking crews," and in a playful spirit the cash required to carry on the business is charged to "educational purposes," as pointed out in Casey's statement.

Gilhooley's confession was easy to extract from him. At first he was sullen, refusing to talk, but a flattering word as to his prowess brought his professional pride to the surface, and with it his part in the crimes. Carlstrom, the last victim of Gilhooley's band, gave his three assailants a hard tussle, and the attorney remarked:

"I guess he gave you a pretty hard fight for your $15, didn't he?"

"I should say he did—he could fight some," were the words that escaped the big fellow's lips before he realized the trap. When he comprehended, he broke forth in a paroxysm of rage.

Gilhooley Is Defiant.

"Well, what are you going to do about it?" thundered Gilhooley, his eyes rolling and the perspiration appearing upon his brow. "What are you going to do about it? Manslaughter's the most you can make of it. I can prove it was self-defense—the guy hit me a wallop before I could get in my work. You watch me, you black-hearted cowards with your stool pigeons—why, I'll bring 17 witnesses to every one of yours to prove it was self-defense. You can't scare me—I've been in this business too long, and if I had it to do over again, I'd do the job up just about the same way."

Gilhooley, "king of sluggers," is a man just fitted for such a calling, physically, and because of his daring. He is a giant in height and strength, and cares little for scruples, going about his murderous tasks with a determination and energy bred of years of experience. He would stop at nothing, even officers of the law had little effect on his work. His face is large, full of dark menacing lines, and itself enough to drive terror to the hearts of the stoutest. His wickedness and daredeviltry appears in his smile, and one finds himself edging away from its possessor, despite the fact that he is under lock and key. His voice—and of all his terrible characteristics, this is without a shadow of a doubt the worst—is heavy, and when anger arouses him, it resembles the roar of an African lion more than a human noise. Little wonder that when Business Agent Casey faced him in court, after confessing, that his hair nearly stood on end, when the "king" addressed him.

The numerous sluggings during the strike, and the apparent inability of the police to handle the situation, was a mystery to the average citizen, and consequently the city was astounded when the facts were brought to light. Time and again the press hinted at paid murders, but public sentiment deposed the idea. Now, however, the confession of both parties to the scandal forms a connecting link which no evidence or testimony can break, and no doubt exists as to the origin of the nefarious crimes which were seemingly committed wantonly.

Men May Hang.

"What is to be the result of the expose?" has been asked. That is an interesting question, in that the laws of the state of Illinois may hold every member of the union responsible for the crimes, and it must be remembered that the punishment for manslaughter is death. To the casual observer the public is not visibly affected, for the simple reason that slugging is nothing new here.

The idea must not be gained that every union in this city has employed men in murderous missions, for such is not the case. Many have stuck rigidly to the straight and narrow path in their fights with the employing class, allowing nothing but persuasion to enter into the surrounding conditions of the strike.

Will Benefit Honest Unions.

One benefit of the expose, one in which the unions will gain, is pointed out by Louis A. Heile, a prominent labor attorney. He says:

"I believe that the arrest and confessions of these men will have a great influence upon the labor situation in this city. The rank and file of the labor organizations have been kept in almost total ignorance of the manner in which strikes are conducted. I know that the great majority of the members of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' union—in fact, nearly all of the members who are not on the executive board—knew nothing of what was going on, and were as much surprised as the general public when they read of the revelation which followed the arrest of these men.

Unionists Disprove Slugging.

"I know that this is the view that the majority of the unionists in the city will take of the matter. I had occasion to discuss the present investigation with four union men, one of whom is a bricklayer, another a plumber and another a street car man. They told me they were glad that the men who connived at murder had been apprehended, and hoped they would be punished.

"The sooner we get rid of the kind of fellows who are paying these sluggers the better it is for us," said one of them to me. 'If we had cut them out before we could never have a strike like the teamsters' walkout in Chicago.'

"We mean to prosecute the investigation which we have begun vigorously, and as long as there is anything further to do. The Carriage and Wagon Manufacturers' association is, of course, interested in the prosecution of the men who have been slugging the employes of its members. We are not going to stop there, however. We want to know all about what the officers of other unions have been doing in the matter of employing men to slug honest workingmen. I believe that by doing so we can put a stop to the acts of violence which have disgraced not only the labor unions but the city.

Gives Praise to Lavin.

"I also want to say that I believe Inspector Lavin and his detectives cannot be complimented too highly for the work that they have done in this case. I believe they have performed one of the cleverest pieces of detective work in the history of the Chicago police department. They began without so much as a clew to the identity of the assailants of Carlstrom, and they continued their work until they have disclosed the manner in which strikes seem to be conducted in Chicago.

"We have all known for a long time in a general way that the men who attacked nonunion men and who sometimes killed them were not always members of the unions on a strike. It remained for Inspector Lavin and his men to get definite proof of the truth. This has never been done before. I believe that not alone in Chicago, but in other cities, it has been found impossible heretofore to get at the inside workings of the unions."

And now to send these nefarious criminals to the gallows is the cry which is heard from the citizens of not only Chicago, but every city which is likely to encounter just such a proposition as has confronted the authorities here. Everything is ripe for adjusting the noose, but one question still remains. How many besides the three or four directly implicated are to suffer? Advances along this line as yet are little more than conjecture, and nothing but the machinations of the wheel of justice can decide.

W. W. GARRISON.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Another Sawmill Burns.

Washburn.—The large sawmill owned by Blakely & Sprague was totally destroyed by fire recently. The fire started in the boiler room, and before the fire company could arrive the whole mill was ablaze, and it was only by the greatest efforts of the fire company and several fire tugs that the fire was kept from spreading to the other mills. The mill originally cost about $75,000, including tramways, etc., with only $8,000 insurance. The estimate of lumber burned is from $30,000 to $40,000, fully insured. Most of the lumber belonged to a lumber company of Chicago.

Dodgeville Orator Wins.

Madison.—In a contest marked by a high grade of performance, Charles C. Pearce, of Dodgeville, representing the Dodgeville district, won the state interscholastic declamatory contest held at Library hall. He had for his subject, "The Boy Orator of Zepata City," and was the choice of judges and audience for first place. Second place went to Emma Shoemaker, of Janesville, with "The Christmas Play," representing the Whitewater district, and third was given Mary McNeil, of Wausau, representing the Stevens Point district and reciting "Conner."

Insurance Report.

Madison.—According to compilations by the Insurance Press, Wisconsin received during the year 1904 the sum of $4,953,986 in claims paid by life insurance companies. Of this Milwaukee received $1,546,909. The estimated amount of life insurance carried in the city is placed at $127,100,000. La Crosse received $306,944 in payments. Fond du Lac $115,343, Racine $114,451, and Oshkosh $154,948. The other cities of the state received payments under $100,000.

Meets Horrible Death.

Sheboygan.—Herman Zuberglied, a Russian, aged 24 years, met a horrible and lingering death at the Badger State tannery. While at work he was caught in a belt and drawn into a fast running cog wheel, where he was terribly crushed. It was necessary to take the machine apart before the man could be released, and he was conscious part of the time while the work was going on.

Hurt in Boiler Explosion.

Barron.—The boiler in the Barron heading and staving mill exploded here, badly injuring Walter Stowell and Oscar Patterson. It is thought both will recover. The boiler went straight up about 400 feet and completely wrecked the engine room. Patterson was found in the debris over 100 feet from the mill, Stowell crawled out of the wreck. Both were not ten feet away when the boiler exploded.

Suicide Pact Ends in Prison.

Milwaukee.—A. H. Milligan, who ran away with Florence Groves from Chicago on January 16 and agreed to commit suicide with her at the Blanz hotel, which compact he dodged after the girl had killed herself, has been sentenced to Waupun. He pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree and was given the maximum sentence, ten years at hard labor.

The News Condensed.

Janesville.—This city will celebrate the Fourth of July with a civic parade and a society circus parade.

Madison.—The programme for the seventh annual summer session of the University of Wisconsin has been completed.

Appleton.—The Inter-state Paper company, of which book paper manufacturers of Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio were members, is no more, the dissolution having been decided upon at a meeting of the members held in Chicago.

Rhinelander.—A local chemist has produced a liquid which is 11,000 times stronger than the best quality of beer, and one drop of it placed in a large beer glass and filled with ice water produces a glass of pure beer of the finest grade.

Lavella.—While walking on the tracks of the Milwaukee road near Chicago James Ellis, Benjamin Marsh and Henry Druce, all of Lavella, were run down by a switch engine. Ellis and Marsh were instantly killed. Druce was but slightly injured. All of the men were laborers.

Milwaukee.—Prevention of tuberculosis in the factories of Milwaukee is to be urged by the Federated Trades' council and aid will be given to those who are now engaged in fighting the disease.

Stanley.—Three men caught 103 catfish in one night here. The catch weighted over 300 pounds.

Mukwonago.—Rollo Stickles, of Mukwonago, killed two and captured two wolves on Sunday. He received a bounty of $48.

Racine.—One hundred and fifty dentists of the Southern Wisconsin Dental association held a convention in Racine.

Fond du Lac.—Andrew Murphy, a Northwestern car cleaner, lost both legs under a freight train and died from the shock here.

Saxon.—This place is under quarantine for smallpox. No one is permitted to leave the place.

Watertown.—Fully 2,200 people witnessed the ceremonies attendant upon the laying of the corner stone of the new $50,000 dormitory of Northwestern university.

Madison.—John Scheible was again on the stand in the case in which he is charged with an assault with intent to kill, and he was found not guilty.

Ripon.—Dr. Hubert G. Shearin, head of the department of English language and literature at Ripon college, has resigned to accept the Morrison professorship of English in Kentucky university, where he will be the head of the department, with three associates.

Milwaukee.—Estimates based on the new directory place Milwaukee's gain in population at 7,000 over last year.

Madison.—Albert O. Trostel, of Milwaukee, has donated $500 for prizes for oratory and debate at the university.

Milwaukee.—James R. Peat has been appointed cashier of the internal revenue office here.

Madison.—Judge E. Ray Stevens appointed John T. Shepard, George C. Kner and E. F. Riley inspectors of the election which will be held in the East end to decide whether or not Fair Oaks and the other suburbs in Blooming Grove are to be incorporated.

NEARER THAN NEAREST.

For Meanness the Man Here Mentioned Was Entitled to the Wreath.

Congressman Morrell, of Philadelphia, in a discussion of the Delaware river appropriations, mentioned a mean man, relates the Louisville Courier-Journal.

"There are many mean men," he said, "but this man, surely, was the meanest of them all. Besides being mean he was also rich.

"To a poor young couple living near him a son was born, and they decided to name their son after the mean man, and to ask him to stand as its godfather.

"He consented. He was flattered.

"Thereupon the joy of this poor young couple was great. They wondered what gift the rich godfather would give to his little godson. Perhaps a house and lot? Perhaps a half dozen government bonds? Perhaps a herd of cattle?"

Senator Morrell paused and smiled.

"What do you suppose," he said, "the mean man sent the youngster? He sent it, sir, a cup that one of his Cochin China hens had won at a poultry show."

Happy Thought.

Mrs. Bacon—I see the walls of many of the houses in Mexico are from three to six feet thick.

Mr. Bacon—I wish you'd run down there and see if you can find a flat to suit us.—Yonkers Statesman.

Thought She Couldn't Live.

Moravia, N. Y., June 5.—Mr. Benjamin Wilson, a highly respected resident of this place, came very near losing his wife and now that she is cured and restored to good health his gratitude knows no bounds. He says:—

"My wife has suffered everything with Sugar Diabetes. She has been sick four years. She doctored with two good doctors, but kept growing worse. The doctors said she could not live. She failed from 200 pounds down to 130 pounds. This was her weight when she began to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, and now she weighs 190, is well and feeling stronger every day.

"She used to have Rheumatism so bad that it would raise great bumps all over her body and this is all gone, too.

"Dodd's Kidney Pills are a God send to those who suffer as my wife did. They are all that saved her. We can't praise them enough."

If the man who thinks only of saving his own soul ever gets into heaven, he will probably fall out through a knothole.

Don't Get Footsore! Get Foot-Ease.

A wonderful powder that cures tired, hot, aching feet and makes new or tight shoes easy. Ask to-day for Allen's Foot-Ease. Accept no substitute. Trial package FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The swelling purse often marks the shriveling soul.—N. Y. Times.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Casting slurs never caught any fish.—Puck.

MISS MARIA DUCHARME.

Every Woman in America is Interested in This Young Girl's Experience.

PELVIC CATARRH WAS DESTROYING HER LIFE. PE-RU-NA SAVED HER.

Miss Maria Ducharme, 193 St. Elizabeth street, Montreal, Can., writes:

"I am satisfied that thousands of women suffer because they do not realize how bad they really need treatment and feel a natural delicacy in consulting a physician.

"I felt badly for years, had terrible pains, and at times was unable to attend to my daily duties. I tried to cure myself, but finally my attention was called to an advertisement of Peruna in a similar case to mine, and I decided to give it a trial.

"My improvement began as soon as I started to use Peruna and soon I was a well woman. I feel that I owe my life and my health to your wonderful medicine and gratefully acknowledge this fact."—Maria Ducharme.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio, for free medical advice.

All correspondence strictly confidential.

HER WEAKNESS GONE

HOT FLASHES AND SINKING SPELLS CONQUERED AT LAST.

Mrs. Murphy Tells Her Fellow-Sufferers How She Got Rid of Serious Troubles by Simple Home Treatment.

"I had been bothered for several years," said Mrs. Murphy, "by stomach disorder, and finally I became very weak and nervous. Flashes of heat would pass over me, and I would feel as if I was sinking down. At such times I could not do any household work, but would have to lie down, and afterwards I would have very trying nervous spells."

"Didn't you have a doctor?" she was asked.

"Yes, I consulted several doctors but my health did not improve. One day a friend asked me why I did not try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She assured me that they had proved of the greatest benefit in the case of her daughter. In fact, she praised them so enthusiastically that my husband got me a box."

"And what was the result?"

"Before I had taken half of the first box my condition was greatly improved. The quickness with which they reached and relieved all my troubles was really surprising. After I had used only three boxes I had no more heat-flashes or weak spells. Thanks to them, I have become a well woman."

Mrs. Mary D. Murphy lives at No. 1903 Force street, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the remedy which she found so satisfactory, furnish directly to the blood the elements that give vigor to every tissue of the body. They can be depended on to revive failing strength, and to banish nervousness. Their tonic properties are absolutely unsurpassed.

As soon as there is drag, or dizziness, or pallor, or poor circulation, or disordered digestion, or restlessness, or pains, or irregularities of any kind these famous pills should be used. They have cured the most obstinate cases of anæmia, dyspepsia, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous prostration and even partial paralysis.

If you desire information specially suited to your own case write directly to the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N.Y. Every woman should have a copy of Dr. Williams' "Plain Talks to Women," which will be mailed free to any address on request. Any druggist can supply the pills.

Appropriated It.

Her—They say there is only one person in 15 who has perfect eyes.

Him (with uncommon fervor)—In 15? There's only one in a million!—Brooklyn Eagle.

Agricultural and Horticultural Colonies on the Kansas City Southern Railway.

Lockesburg Colony in Sevier County, Arkansas, containing about 30,000 acres, and Loring Colony in Sabine Parish, Louisiana, containing about 24,000 acres, are now open for settlement. Lands range in price from $7.00 to $15.00 per acre, and are sold on easy terms to actual settlers. Lockesburg Colony is well suited for General Farming, stock raising and commercial fruit growing. Loring Colony lies in a splendid fruit, truck and tobacco region, and is good for corn and cotton also. Both are situated in a beautiful country, with a healthy climate and excellent water. Write for books concerning Lockesburg and Loring Colonies and "Current Events" Magazine to S. G. Warner, G. P. & T. A., K. C. S. Ry., Kansas City, Mo.; F. E. Roesler, Immigration Agt., K. C. S. Ry., Kansas City, Mo.

When an automobile runs over a man the automobile is never running too fast. Of course not. The man is running too slow.—Philadelphia Record.

Reduced Rates to Buffalo, N. Y., Acct. Annual Meeting B. P. O. Elks,

July 11th to 13th. The Nickel Plate Road offers low rates with long Limit and Stopover at Chautauqua Lake, N. Y. Full information of Agent, or address J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

New adage: A fool with his money is soon started.—Puck.

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC

FOR WOMEN

troubled with ills peculiar to their sex, used as a douche is marvelously successful. Thoroughly cleanses, kills disease germs, stops discharges, heals inflammation and local soreness, cures leucorrhœa and nasal catarrh.

Paxtine is in powder form to be dissolved in pure water, and is far more cleansing, healing, germicidal and economical than liquid antiseptics for all

TOILET AND WOMEN'S SPECIAL USES

For sale at druggists, 50 cents a box.

Trial Box and Book of Instructions Free.

THE R. PAXTON COMPANY BOSTON, MASS.

PATENTS 48-page book FREE, highest references. FITZGERALD & CO., Box K, Washington, D.C.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

Facts Are Stubborn Things

Uniform excellent quality for over a quarter of a century has steadily increased the sales of LION COFFEE,

The leader of all package coffees.

Lion Coffee

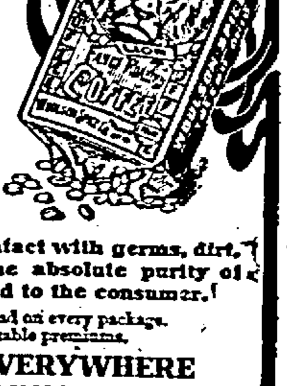
is now used in millions of homes. Such popular success speaks for itself. It is a positive proof that LION COFFEE has the Confidence of the people.

The uniform quality of LION COFFEE survives all opposition.

LION COFFEE keeps its old friends and makes new ones every day.

LION COFFEE has even more than its Strength, Flavor and Quality to commend it. On arrival from the plantation, it is carefully roasted at our factories and securely packed in 1 lb. sealed packages, and not opened again until needed for use in the home. This precludes the possibility of adulteration or contact with germs, dirt, dust, insects or unclean hands. The absolute purity of LION COFFEE is therefore guaranteed to the consumer.

Sold only in 1 lb. packages. Lion-head on every package. Save these Lion-heads for valuable premiums.



SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE

WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

THE CITY IN BRIEF

Mrs. Paulson of the west side is reported seriously ill.

Several more cans of pike fry were received here from the fish hatcheries this week.

Ed Campbell, who is managing the Flambeau Lumber Company's boarding house, greeted friends in the city Friday.

A dance was given at Gilligans hall Thursday evening by the Military orchestra. Attendance good.

FOR SALE:—Lot No. 15 in block No. 4 of the town of Pelican in the city of Rhinelander. R. Busheau.

Manford Taggert, who manages Worden [illegible] Company's store

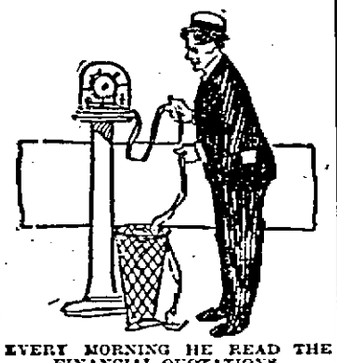
HE AND THE "NICE OLD LADY"

By S. E. KISER

BY practicing self-denial for several years he managed to save up $300. While doing this he became a student of finance. Every morning he would read the financial quotations. The long lines of initials and the columns of figures that at first were meaningless soon become as an open book to him. He could remember what C., J. and F. closed at a week ago last Tuesday, and if R., A. and W. went up a point he knew just how much more it would have to advance before reaching the mark which some wise men had a month before set for it.

There was one thing that interested him particularly. That was F., L. and B. common. He had once heard a broker refer to it as "a nice old lady." For ten years, he learned, that stock had been fluctuating between 15 and 30. Every summer it would drop to the low water mark. Every winter it would regularly work itself back up to the high level.

Now, this young man, whose name, by the way, was Wathins, had a sort of a



EVERY MORNING HE READ THE FINANCIAL QUOTATIONS.

head for figures, and one evening after he had been thinking for a long time about Miriam Ives—a neat figure she was—he did some figuring on F., L. & B. common.

"Supposing," he said to himself, "that I bought about $300 worth of it at 15 and sold it at 30. That would increase my working capital to $600. Then at the next slump I could invest my $600 and sell out for $1,200."

"It was a simple proposition. All he had to do was be a little patient. After the third turn-over he would have $2,400, the fourth would see him $4,800 to the good. On the fifth swing of the pendulum he would have $9,600, but he knocked off the $600 for commissions and other incidentals, leaving $9,000 even money. His sixth plunge would make him a winner to the extent of $18,000, and after that his wealth began to pile up very fast. He would emerge from his seventh transaction in F., L. & B. common with $36,000; another go would increase his wealth to $72,000; in nine years figuring only on one turning over of his money per annum, he would have $144,000, and in ten years he would be worth $288,000. He knocked off $28,000 for general expenses, making his start on the second ten years with an even $250,000. Before he got up to the fifteenth year of his career as a buyer and seller of F., L. & B. common his head began to be dizzy and, putting his pencil in his pocket, he went out to ask Miriam if she would be his wife.

"I want you to know," he said, when she had permitted him to press her cheek against his chest and gather one of her soft, warm hands in his, "that my love for you is not a selfish love. If it was I'd have asked you long ago to be my own and let you share with me the troubles that would come from trying to get along on my income. But I have waited and worshiped you in silence until I could see the way clear ahead."

Then he kissed her a few times more and told her candidly what was going to happen.

"Archibald," she whispered, "I don't care for all these terrible riches. Wealth is an awful responsibility. Let's keep your $300 and furnish a nice little flat with it."

But he convinced her before he left that it would be almost criminal if he neglected to take advantage of the opportunity which was opening before him, and he continued to watch the financial page. It was early summer. F., L. & B. common was steadily declining along with about everything else on the list. By the middle of June it was at 20, and Archibald Watkins would experience a fluttering sensation in the region of the upper left pocket of his vest every time he took up his paper in the morning.

On the 15th of July F., L. & B. common was quoted at 17. Then A. Watkins transferred $300 of his money from the savings department of the bank and opened up a checking account against it. At the same time he gave a certain broker an open order to buy 20 shares of F., L. & B. common at 15. A week later he had a dizzy spell when he opened his paper and saw the the stock quoted at the figure he had named. Later in the day he was informed by Bloodgood, Ketchum & Co. that they had bought for his account 20 shares of F., L. & B. common.

He sat and thought of Miriam Ives and dreamed dreams and built airy castles, and wrote out an open order to sell his 20 shares at 30, but put it in his pocket not wishing to let his brokers get the impression that he had gone in for the mere purpose of skinning the market." He expected to see the stock hover around 15 for a month or so before starting on the upward swing, so there was no need in haste about putting in his selling order. In the meantime he and Miriam could be looking around for a flat.

A week later F., L. & B. common was quoted at 11, and there were rumors of a reorganization which might result in the wiping out of the common stock altogether. Archibald Watkins began to have sinking spells, and he fell into the habit of breaking engagements with Miriam. Two or three times he decided to sell out and save what he could of his hard-earned money, but he put it off from day to day, hoping there might be a reaction. By the middle of August the stock was quoted at six and one-half, and the young man who had figured out profits of about $8,000,000 for himself in 15 years was convinced that the broker who had referred to F., L. & B. common as "a nice old lady" had been mistaken.

He quarreled with Miriam because she thought he was foolish for not saving what little he could from the wreck.

"It's bound to turn," he assured her. "Confound them, I'll show them that they can't freeze me out. I'll prove to them that I have as much nerve as any of them."

"But think how much more sensible it would have been," she answered, "if you had taken my advice and kept the money to furnish the flat."

That made him angry. It was the kind of talk he had always heard from his mother when she was alive. It had always been, "Archibald, if you had only listened to me!"

So he rushed away from Miriam, bitterly saying:

"When I get $30 a share for my stock I'll come back."

On the following day it went down with a sickening "plop" to three and one-fourth, at which figure Archibald Watkins sold out. Deducting the commissions, there was left for him about $40 out of the $300 which he had paid as his tuition fee.

The next morning he noticed that the reaction had begun, and in four weeks F., L. & B. common was selling around 25. When it touched 30 again, A. Wathins sat and studied the figures long and earnestly. Also he reread a note which he had received that morning from Miriam Ives.

Dearest Archibald (she wrote), I see now that you really did know what you were talking about. Forgive me for the doubts I expressed concerning your wisdom. Be sure to come this evening. I am so anxious to tell you how much I admire you for your courage and for your shrewdness. I have just heard of the dearest flat. And I am dying to congratulate you on your—or—may I, dear, say "our" success? Yours impatiently, Miriam.

"Well," he said at last, pulling a long sigh and letting the note drop from his fingers, "I'm a goat if I'd have believed before it happened that they'd go to so much trouble to get the money I put into it."—Chicago Record-Herald.

THE MEANING OF JAPAN.

Growing Power in Asia, Which in a Few Years, England Will Have to Cope With.

Europe scarcely even yet recognizes how prodigious an influence this rise of a new power on the edge of Asia, in the ocean which must, decade by decade, increase in importance till its freedom will preoccupy all maritime powers as the freedom of the Atlantic does now, will exercise on her policy, her ambitions and her commerce. Throw aside all apprehensions about the "yellow peril," leave China out of the calculation as sunk in irredeemable dotage, assume Japan to stand alone, and still Europe has to reckon with a power which ten years hence, says the London Spectator, will have twice Togo's fleet, and which has proved that wherever she can land an army, an army double its strength must be called out to render defeat of the defenders improbable. Of the ideas, aspirations and ultimate plans of that power nothing, it may be said, is known; but of her capacities and her strength we now at least know something. We know that she can keep a secret for years, that her people will fight to the death at the word of command; that she has the European belief in science, and that she counts among her statesmen and soldiers men of the intellectual capacity to control and guide huge masses of trained men to any end she has decided on. No king thinks that he can conquer Japan; no statesman imagines that he can set aside her vote in the Pacific or the Indian ocean as a negligible quantity. She may not govern China, but all the long-devised European plans for gaining dominant influence in China or in the archipelago must, without her permission, be abandoned.

Crows Send Them a Dinner.

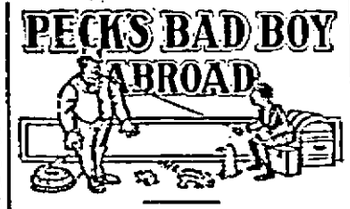
While Mrs. George W. Knight, of Morganp, N. Y., was walking in the vicinity of her home she saw a fish-hawk in the air which was being pursued and worried by crows. The hawk had a good-sized shad in its talons, and the crows were evidently trying to rob him of his prey. He held on pluckily, and presently alighted on a branch of a tree. A moment later he was again attacked by the crows, and resumed his flight. As he did so the fish was observed to drop from his claws and fall to the ground, where it was found by Mrs. Knight, still alive and squirming. It weighed three pounds, and provided a dinner for the Knight family.

General Principles, Perhaps.

Several persons in Pittsburg were prostrated in consequence of eating limburger cheese recently. At this distance from the scene of the catastrophe, however, it is impossible to say whether the trouble was caused by the strength of the cheese or the weakness of the consumers.

It's the shadow of suspicion that throws many a man in the shade.

PECKS BAD BOY ABROAD



They Run Over a Peasant with an Automobile and Climb "Glaziers" in Switzerland—Dad Falls Over a Precipice, But Is Rescued by the Guides.

BY HON. GEORGE W. PECK.
(Ex-Governor of Wisconsin, Formerly Publisher of Peck's Sun, Author of "Peck's Bad Boy," Etc.)
(Copyright, 1905, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, — MY DEAR OLD MAN: By ginger, but I would like to be home now. I have had enough of foreign travel; I don't see what is the use of traveling, to see people of foreign countries, when you can go to any large city in America, and find more people belonging to any foreign country than you can find by going to that country, and they know a confounded sight more. Take the Russians in New York, the Norwegians of Minnesota, the Italians of Chicago, and the Germans in Milwaukee, and they can talk English, and you can find out all about their own countries by talking with them, but you go to their countries and the natives don't know that there is such a language as the United States language, and they laugh at you when you ask questions. I am sick of the whole business, and would give all I ever expect to be worth, to be home right now, with my skates sharp.

I would like to open the door of your old grocery, and take one long breath, and die right there on the doorstep, rather than to live in luxury in any foreign country. Do you know, I sometimes go into a grocery store abroad, and smell around, in order to get my thoughts on dear old America, but nothing abroad smells as the same thing does in our country. If I could get one more smell of that keg of sauerkraut back of your counter, when it is ripe enough to pick, I think I would break right down and cry for joy. Of course I have smelled sauerkraut over here, but it all seems new and tame compared to yours. It may be the kraut here is not aged enough to be good, but yours is aged enough to vote and sticks to your clothes. Gee, but I just ache to get into your grocery and eat things, and smell smells, and then lay down on the counter with the cat with my head on a pile of wrapping paper and go to sleep and wake up in America, an American citizen, that no king or queen can tell to "hush up" and take off my hat when I want my hat on.

You may wonder how we got out of Monte Carlo, when we had lost

STARTED IN ON A DEMOCRATIC SPEECH.

every cent we had gambling. Well, we wondered about it all night, and had our breakfast sent up to our room, and had it charged, expecting that when the bill came in we would have to jump into the ocean, as we had no gun to kill ourselves with. Just after breakfast a duke, or something, came to our room, and dad said it was all off, and he called upon the Dakota man to make a speech on politics, while dad and I skipped out. We thought the duke, who was the manager of the hotel, would not understand the speech, and would think we were great people, who had got stranded.

The Dakota man started in on a democratic speech that he used to deliver in the campaign of '96, and in half an hour the duke held up his hands, and the Dakota man jet up on the speech. Then the duke took out a roll of bills and said: "Ze shentlemen is what you call bust. Is it not so?" Dadd said he could bet his life it was so. Then the duke handed the roll of bills to dad, and said it was a tribute from the prince of Monaco, and that we were his guests, and when our stay was at an end, automobiles would be furnished for us to go to Nice, where we could cable home for funds, and be happy.

Well, when the duke left us, dad said: "Wouldn't that skin you?" and he gave the Dakota man one of the bills to try on the bartender, and when he found the money was good we ordered an automobile and skipped out for Nice. The chauffeur could not understand English, so we talked over the situation and decided that the only way to be looked upon as genuine automobilists would be to wear goggles and look prosperous and mad at everybody. We took turns looking mad at everybody we passed on the road, and got it down so fine that people picked up rocks after we had passed, and threw them at us, and then we knew that we were succeeding in being considered genuine, rich automobile tourists.

After we had succeeded for an hour or two in convincing the people that we were properly heartless and purse proud, dad said the only thing we needed to make the trip a success was to run over somebody. He said nearly all the American automobile tourists in Europe had killed somebody and had been obliged to settle and support a family or two in France or Italy, and they were prouder of it than they would be if they endowed a university, or built a church, and he said he trusted our chauffeur would not be too careful in running through the country, but would at least cripple some one.

Well, just before we got to Nice, and darkness was settling down on the road, the chauffeur blew his horn, there was a scream that would raise hair on Horace Greeley's head, the automobile stopped, and there was a bundle of dusty old clothes, with an old woman done up in them, and we jumped out and lifted her up, and there we were, the woman in a faint, the peasants gathering around us with scythes and rakes and clubs, demanding our lives. The bloody-faced woman was taken into a home, the crowd held us, until finally a doctor came, and after examining the woman said she might live, but it would be a tight squeeze. We wanted to go on, but we didn't want to be cut open with a scythe, so finally a man, who said he was the husband of the woman, came out with a gun, dad got down on his

DAD GOT DOWN ON HIS KNEES.

knees and tried to say a prayer, the Dakota man held up both hands like it was a stage being held up, and I cried. Finally the chauffeur said, in broken English, that the husband would settle for $400, because he could pay the funeral expenses, get another wife for half the money and have something left to lay up for Christmas. As the man's gun was pointed at dad, he quit praying and gave up the money and agreed to send $50 a month for 11 years, until the oldest child was of age.

Well, we got away, alive, got into Nice, and the chauffeur started back and we cabled home for money to be sent to Geneva, Switzerland. But, say; you have not heard the sequel. A story that has a sequel is always the best, and I hope to die if the police of Nice didn't tell us that we were bunoed by that old woman and that the chauffeur was in the scheme and got part of dad's money. The way they do it is to wait till dark, and then roll the woman in the dust and put some red ink on her face, and she pretends to be run over, and the doctor is hired by the month, and they average $500 a night, playing that game on automobile tourists from America. After the woman is run over every night, and the money is collected, and the victims have been allowed to go on their way, the whole community gathers at the house of the injured woman and they have a celebration and a dance, and probably our chaffeur got back to the house that night in time to enjoy the celebration. I suppose thousands of Americans are paying money for killing people that never got a scratch.

Say, we think in America that we have plenty of ways to rob the tenderfoot, but they give us cards and spades and little casino and beat us every time. Dad wanted to hire a hack and go back and finish that old woman with an ax, because he said he had a corpse coming to him, but the police told him he could be arrested for thinking murder, and that he was a dangerous man, and that they would give him 12 hours to get out of France, and so we bought tickets for Switzerland, though what we came here for I don't know, only dad said it was a republic like America and he wanted to breathe the free air of mountains in the home of the Switzerkase.

Well, anybody can have Switzerland if they want it. I will sell my interest cheap. The first three days we were here everybody wanted us to go out on the lake, said to be the most beautiful lake in the world, and we sailed on it, and rowed on it, and looked down into the clear water where it is said you can see a corpse on the bottom of the lake 100 feet down. We hadn't lost any corpse, except the corpse of that old woman we run over at Nice, but we wanted to get the worth of our money, so we kept looking for days, but the search for a corpse becomes tame after awhile, and we gave it up. All we saw in the bottom of the lake was a cow, but no man can weep properly over the remains of a cow, and dad said they could go to the deuce with their corpses, and we just camped at the hotel till our money came. Say, that lake they talk

ABOUT A HUNDRED FEET WITH THE ROPE ON HIM.

so much about is no better than lakes all over Wisconsin, and there are no black bass or muskellunges in it.

The tourists here are just daffy about climbing mountains and glaziers, and they talk about it all the time, and I could see dad's finish. They told him that no American that ever visited Switzerland would be recognized when he got home if he had not climbed the glaziers, so dad arranged for a trip up into the sky. We went 100 miles or so on the cars, passing along valleys where all the cows wear tea bells, and it sounds like chimes in the distance. It is beautiful in Switzerland, but the cheese is something awful. A piece of native Swiss cheese would break up a family.

At night we arrived at a station where we hired guides and clothes, and things, and the next morning we started. Dad wanted me to stay at the station a couple of days, while he was gone, and play with the goats, but I told him if there were any places in the mountains or glaziers any more dangerous than Paris or Monte Carlo, I wanted to visit them, so he let me go. Well, we were rigged up for discovering the north pole, and had alpenstocks to push ourselves up with, and the guides had ropes to pull us up when we got to places where we couldn't climb. I could get along all right, but they had dad on a rope most of the time pulling him until his tongue run out and his face turned blue. But dad was game, and don't you forget it.

Before noon we got on top of a glazier, which is the ice of a frozen river, that moves all the time, sliding towards the sea. There was nothing but a hard winter, in summer, to the experience, and we would have gone back the same night, only dad slipped down a crevice about 100 feet with the rope on him, and the two guides couldn't pull him up, and we had to send a lunch down to him on the rope and one of the guides had to go back to the village for help to get dad up. Well, sir, I think dad was nearer dead than he ever was before, but they sent down a bottle of brandy, and when he drank some of it the snow began to melt and he was warm enough to use bad language.

He yelled to me that this was the limit and wanted to know how long they were going to keep him there. I yelled to him that one of the guides had gone for help to pull him out, and he said for them to order a yoke of oxen. I told him that probably he would have to remain there until spring opened and that I was going back to America and leave him there, and he better pray. I don't know whether dad prayed, down there in the bowels of the mountains, but he didn't pray when help came, and they finally hauled him up. His breath was gone, but he gave those guides some language that would set them to thinking if they could have understood him, and finally we started down the mountain. They kept the rope on dad and every little while he would slip and slide 100 feet or so down the mountain on his pants, and the snow would go up his trousers legs clear to his collar, and the exercise made him so hot that the steam came out of his clothes, and he looked like a locomotive wrecked in a snow bank blowing off steam.

It became dark and I expected we would be killed, but before midnight we got to the station and changed our clothes and paid off the guides and took a train back. Dad said to me, as we got on the cars: "Now, Hennery, I have done this glazier stunt, just to show you that a brave man, whatever his age, is equal to anything they can propose in Europe, but by ginger, this settles it, and now I want to go where things come easier. I am now going to Turkey and see how the Turks worry along. Are you with me?" "You bet your life," says I. Yours truly.

HENNERY.

BEFORE THE OLD MAINE LAW

Anecdote Is Told of a Struggle for Prohibition in the Pine Tree State.

N. F. Woodbury, the Maine representative of the prohibition national committee, was talking about the political fights for total abstinence that have from time to time stirred up his state. "In the past," said Mr. Woodbury, "before Maine had been won over to prohibition, there used to be a village—a bleak, gray village on the coast—where the contests over the liquor question were always hot. In this village, as election day drew near, each party would try to do outdo the other. If one side paraded 100 strong the other side paraded 200 strong. If one side held a mass meeting and employed a band, the other side would hold a mass meeting with a band and a lunch as well. There was one liquor saloon in the village, and a week before a certain election a placard as big as the entire front of the house was raised before it. This enormous placard said in huge red letters: 'If the prohibition law passes this house will be closed.' The saloon, you see, was cozy and inviting to such as liked a glass of beer, and the purpose of the placard was to put sorrow and fear into the breasts of drinking men, to stir them up to win votes, lest their pleasant meeting place be taken from them. That was the idea of the placard, and it was a good idea. But in the dead of the night certain odd noises were heard, and the next morning the enormous placard covered the front of the village poorhouse."

Plenty of Palaces.

The czar of Russia and the emperor of Germany might, if they please, dispute with each other as to which of the two owns the greater number of palaces. Each might sleep in a different house every night for a month and not exhaust the number of his various dwelling places. The czar is said to own many country seats—which are kept up in every detail, furnished and furbished, and crowded with servants—into which he has never set foot. King Edward, of England, while occupying regularly but four, has a dozen or more homes, which are ready for him at all times.

Jap Generals in the Field.

Frederick Palmer, the correspondent, who has been with Gen. Kuroki in the field, says in his recently published book: "Gen. Kuroki spent most of his time in the shade. Gen. Fuji, the chief, went to sleep in the thick of the fight on the 2d. He had worked most of the night planning for that day. He could not make the work of our infantry any easier or make the fire of our guns any more accurate by watching them. When he was wanted he could be awakened."

Lesson from Japan.

From the Japanese we are slowly learning not to bunch a miscellaneous lot of cut flowers in wads for vases, but to give each flower its natural, characteristic attitude and isolation, and the result is far more artistic and beautiful.—Garden Magazine.

The Only Way.

"If you want a thing well done—" began the Quotation Fiend.

"Tell the waiter you want it rare," finished the restaurant victim.—Cleveland Leader.

Backache, "The Blues"

Both Symptoms of Organic Derangement in Women—Thousands of Sufferers Find Relief.

How often do we hear women say: "It seems as though my back would break," or "Don't speak to me, I am all out of sorts?" These significant remarks prove that the system requires attention.

Backache and "the blues" are direct symptoms of an inward trouble which will sooner or later declare itself. It may be caused by diseased kidneys or some uterine derangement. Nature requires assistance and at once, and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound instantly asserts its curative powers in all those peculiar ailments of women. It has been the standby of intelligent American women for twenty years, and the ablest specialists agree that it is the most universally successful remedy for woman's ills known to medicine.

The following letters from Mrs. Holmes and Mrs. Cotrely are among the many thousands which Mrs. Pinkham has received this year from those whom she has relieved.

Surely such testimony is convincing.

Mrs. J. G. Holmes, of Larimore, North Dakota, writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I have suffered everything with backache and womb trouble—I let the trouble run on until my system was in such a condition that I was unable to be about, and then it was I commenced to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. If I had only known how much suffering I would have saved, I should have taken it months sooner—for a few weeks' treatment made me well and strong. My backaches and headaches are all gone and I suffer no pain at my menstrual periods, whereas before I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I suffered intense pain."

Mrs. Emma Cotrely, 109 East 12th Street, New York City, writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I feel it my duty to tell all suffering women of the relief I have found in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. When I commenced taking the Compound I suffered everything with backaches, headaches, menstrual and ovarian troubles. I am completely cured and enjoy the best of health, and I owe it all to you."

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles.

No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles. Refuse to buy any substitute.

FREE ADVICE TO WOMEN.

Remember, every woman is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about her symptoms she does not understand. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., her advice is free and cheerfully given to every ailing woman who asks for it. Her advice and medicine have restored to health more than one hundred thousand women.

Ask Mrs. Pinkham's Advice—A Woman Best Understands a Woman's Ills.

She Knew.

Her Father—What! Marry that fool. Why, he hasn't any idea of finance.

His Daughter—Don't you believe the half of it. He stepped right in the middle of his proposal to ask how much you were worth.—Brooklyn Eagle.

To Wash Lace Collars.

Shave Ivory Soap in boiling water; add a pinch of soda and drop the collar in, stirring it until the dirt is removed. Rinse in a pint of hot water to which has been added a teaspoonful of gum arabic and a few drops of coffee or real Indian tea. To iron, pick out and press on white flannel, press with a moderately hot iron.—ELEANOR R. PARKER.

Theatrical item from the Burlington (Kan.) Jeffersonian: "The gallery in the opera house has been fastened to the wall so that it cannot possibly fall."

Special Low Rates to N. E. A. Meeting, Asbury Park, N. J.

July 3-7, via Nickel Plate Road. Long return Limit and Stop-over privileges at Chautauqua Lake, N. Y., Niagara Falls and New York City. Full information of Agent, or address J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

The fast young man is all right if he is going in the right direction.—Philadelphia Record.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Homeseekers' Lands

In the Prosperous and Growing South over the Finest Opportunities to General Farmers, Stockmen, Truck and Fruit Growers. The Southern Railway Territory Leads. Write for Publications. M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agent, Washington, D. C. Chas. S. Crane, 22 Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo. M. A. Hays, Agent, 225 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

Bears The Signature Of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Libby's

Natural Flavor

Food Products

The appetizing flavor and satisfying quality of LIBBY'S POTTED AND DEVILED MEATS is due to the skill of the Libby chefs and to the purity and strength of the ingredients used.

Libby's (Natural Flavor) Food Products

For Breakfast, Dinner and Supper.

Corned Beef Hash, Veal Loaf, Brisket Beef, Soups, Boneless Chicken, Vienna Sausage

They are ready to serve—Your Grocer has them

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

PUSHECK'S KURO KILLS GERMS.

CURES: Rheumatism, Weakness, Nervous Debility, Misuse, Dyspepsia and all Blood and Skin diseases.

No other Medicine like it.

The Oxygen in it purifies the blood, Eliminates Uric acid and poisonous products, and the Medicine corrects the digestion, strengthens the Nerves and builds up the entire system.

You can get "PUSHECK'S KURO" on trial by sending this advertisement and your address to Dr. C. PUSHECK, 192 WASHINGTON ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

If it does not benefit you, it costs nothing.

Also FOR SALE by BEST DRUGGISTS.

THE NEW NORTH.

PARK & COMPANY, Publishers

C. M. PARK, Editor and Manager

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display Advertisements—For a contract of three months or less, twenty cents per column inch for each insertion.

For a Six Months' Contract, fifteen cents per column inch for each insertion.

For a Yearly Contract, ten cents per column inch for each insertion.

In addition to the above all composition n display ads in excess of three minutes per inch, will be charged for at the rate of thirty cents per hour.

READING NOTICES.

Reading Notices will be charged at ten cents per line for the first insertion and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

All Notices will be charged for at regular rates except notices of church services.

A party of five negroes in a Mississippi town took a few shots at a lone white man "jes' for fun" and killed him. Afterwards a party of white men caught them and hung one "jes' for fun" and placed the balance in jail. Mississippi is a great place for practical jokes.

The party of fifteen deputy marshalls who were sent out to get Dietz, and who were going to stop this foolishness and bring him in, have returned without their man. When they stepped on Deitz's land and were confronted by a gun in the hands of a man who meant business, they concluded to return for further instruction, and one or two of them are quite certain their instructions were not to harm him. What a lucky thing for Deitz that the brave men decided not to harm him. The chances are they decided to get out of range of the gun so promptly that they raised considerable dust.

Hon. A. R. Hall who lived in Knapp, Wisconsin, died at his home last Friday.

He was a member of the Assembly for several terms, and a valuable coadjutor of Governor LaFollette in railroad legislation. He came to considerable notoriety ten years ago, while a member of the assembly, by declining a pass from any railroad company or accepting any favor that might seem to bias his vote. Other members ridiculed the stand he took, but from this beginning came the anti-pass law, and the knowledge to railroad officers that they did not own the legislature.

The funeral services over Mr. Hall's remains were held at Knapp last Sunday and were attended by Governor LaFollette and many prominent men of the state.

POLITICS AND RELIGION.

When Togo gained his great naval victory over Rojestvensky, he wired the Mikado that his success was owing to the "brilliant virtues of his emperor, and the just worship of the memories of his ancestors".

That was a commingling of politics and religion remarkable in thought and construction. "Brilliant virtues", smooth, very smooth politics! A little religion, Shintoism, in "worship of ancestors" and more politics as his allusions were to the great ancestors of the great Mikado! Togo is a diplomat as well as a great fighter.

FROM A DRY TOWN.

Rhinelander is going to make beer famous. A citizen there has discovered, what, in vial doses, we use the term carefully, may be changed, with the addition of water—not too much to endanger anything—into 480 schooners of beer. Who says the Parks and the New North have not dropped their lines in pleasant places—Hoch! Charles—Remember your old college chums and our recent spring election.—Elkhorn Independent.

You 'uns have our sympathy, and will have a vest pocket size of our "vial dose" soon as factory catches up on orders. The camping size barrels are not yet on the market.

TAXATION OF MORTGAGES.

It is strange that a mortgage taxation bill, with such stipulations as that which Assemblyman Dahl has literally fought through the lower house, should have any followers. It is not vicious, but is intended as a sort of "sop" to the farmer who mortgages his farm, and makes him a beneficiary in exemption on his real estate to the amount of the mortgage. It is conciliatory to the tax payers of a town, also, by requiring the tax to be paid in the town or city where the mortgaged property is located. Anyone can see the effect of this law on loaning money. In rural or farming districts where the rate of taxation seldom exceeds one per cent and usually less than that, there will be desirable localities in which to place loans. In cities where the rate is from two to four per cent, borrowers will have to pay at least seven per cent, or perhaps be unable to obtain loans. Thus the city people will be unjustly discriminated against. And the effect of the law will be to drive money out of the state, to some other state where the law does not pertain.

The only sensible law for the taxation of mortgages, is a low rate, say from one half to one per cent, and make it uniform over the state. Few capitalists will try to evade such a law, but will list their mortgages and pay their just taxes rather than commit perjury as some are now doing.

It is hoped the senate will indefinitely postpone this bill as it is unfair, if not vicious legislation.

LAY SERMON.

A combination, and a form, indeed,
Where every God did seem to set his seal,
To give the world assurance of a man.
—Shaks.

And indeed the world frequently needs some such assurance. We do not always know a man when we see him, and sometimes we discover the man only in imagination. The label often deceives us. Even after the pseudo artist has underwritten with the legend "this is a horse," we may have a lingering doubt as to the truth of his assertion. Even nature sometimes enacts the role of deceiver. The exterior may be branded "man" while the interior exemplifies the monkey. Certain types of humanity have a tendency to convince us that the theories of evolution and atavism are both correct and are working in perpetual antagonism. And as the quasi man performs his little antics before us we feel almost certain that reversion will win and that the human habiliments will disappear, leaving only the genuine, primitive animal.

What a menagerie this world would be if false labels were removed and all specious disguises torn away. The cynic might assert, with some degree of plausibility, that no masked ball ever projected could compare with the continuous masquerade of human life. Of course no one would make such a remark unless there was a little of the bear nature beneath his own exterior. Yet there is a salutary warning in bruin's growl. The epigram contains sufficient truth to set us thinking, and to show how difficult it is to distinguish between the true and the false.

The question often arises whether it is not better, on the whole, that men should be masqueraders. Here is a paradox—disguise may be a blessing in disguise. We may have an inordinate curiosity to see the head of Medusa, but we don't like to take the risk of being petrified. If a man could always retain his state of innocency the bliss of ignorance would be preferable to the folly of wisdom. But eyes must see and ears must hear, however unwilling we are, at times, to let those organs perform their function.

All sharp sighted people take pride in the keenness of their perceptions and the magnitude and importance of their discoveries. The desirability of universal knowledge may be a debatable question. For my part I think that if the man is right he should and would be able to assimilate all knowledge. He should have the patience to investigate, the courage to meet and the fortitude to bear any burden that the acquirement of unlimited knowledge would impose upon him. But fortunately men are not all right. Some are weak. Some are timid. Some are counterfeit. Some are falsely labeled and don't know it. Some have infringed the devil's copyright and stolen his trade mark. For all such there should be a limit, for their own sake and for the sake of human happiness. Many a man has made discoveries and then most heartily wished he had never looked beneath the surface. The individual value of knowledge is the practical use we can make of it. Disconcerting knowledge is harmful. If you want to hang a mill stone about your enemy's neck, force upon him unnecessary and impractical knowledge; he will find the depths fast enough. "He that is robbed, not wanting what is stolen, let him not know it and he is not robbed at all." There is a blissful ignorance which, in many a case, has saved from hatred, despair and vengeance.

Yet I believe the ideal condition to be when everybody can safely know all about everybody else. The open door should be the moral world-policy. "Cleanse thou me from secret faults" is the wisest prayer ever uttered. Concealment is the worst hindrance to reformation. The world never will be all right until every man shall have made his heart an open book, and, by cultivating the good, shall place the evil in process of elimination.

Brother, what sort of a label do you wear? Has any authority set its seal on you "to give the world assurance of a man?" Are you willing to exhibit all sides of your character? Are you content to be a patent outside, with nothing inside that is patentable? Or do you possess and try to develop that inborn manhood which makes one fair outside and clean within? Do you pin your faith to the dollar and bow the knee to the golden calf? Or do you rise above the image and superscription of Caesar into the lofty realm whose currency is pure manhood? Do you wear the shackles of aristocracy, practice its superficialities, court its nonentities, bandy its conventionalities and mate with its butterflies? Or do you assert and stand upon your manly prerogatives, be your genuine self, choose your associates for their intrinsic worth, talk common sense and insist that you shall receive as good as you give? Are you willing to be supine, letting the days float idly by, taking your chances as if life were a lottery? Or do you rouse yourself in your strength, catch and tame and utilize the flying hours, and forestall chance by strong will and mighty endeavor? Don't you know that everyone is a factor in the making of the world? We read about the genesis of all things, but life is a daily creation, its edifice is in continual process of erection. It can be finished and finally dedicated only in that "house not made with hands." You have your part in the great work. You may not yet have accomplished much. You may have doubted your ability in this behalf. But no man is so poor, so weak, so evil but God has put his seal upon him for something. You dare not ignore this. You must find and read the superscription. No matter what your past may have been or what discouragement the present may hold, somewhere in your personality there is the sign manual of the Almighty, and woe to the man who heeds it not.

This "assurance of a man" does not necessarily imply leadership or what the world calls greatness. You may not be a Moses, but you can climb to the summit of Nebo and view the promised land, with the assurance that you may enter it sometime. You may build better than you know. You may be the founder of a new Rome, though there be no Delphic Oracle to point the way and an enchanted cow to lead you to the site. You have the better and infallible oracle of the sacred word, and following that you shall become a master builder. The ancient kings of the East inscribed their deeds on imperishable tablets. With imperial pride they wrote "I builded, I slew, I conquered." But their triumphs were wrought through treasures extorted from the helpless poor, through the blood of the innocent and the sweat of unrequited toil. Not so the triumphs of the Christian warrior. Every man upon whom Divinity has placed its seal, and who has faithfully performed his work, shall be able to write, truthfully and boldly, "I builded for time and eternity, and my home shall be in one of those many mansions." So mote it be.

Get the Best
SATISFACTION
GUARANTEED!

When you go to Rouman's Bon Ton parlor and candy kitchen. They handle the best and purest ice cream in the city and serve with crushed fruits and walnuts.

Sundaes per glass	10c
Ice cream soda	5c
Ice cream per pint	15c
Ice cream per quart	25c
Ice cream per gallon	$1.00

Special prices for parties and socials. Don't forget our home made love candy. Don't miss the place.

AT THE BON TON 10 BROWN ST.
Weisen Block. Phone 42 2r
RHINELANDER. - WISCONSIN

Kretlow's Pharmacy

Is the place to have your Physicians Prescriptions Compounded.

Anything New

In drugs you will find at my store if it is to be had in the city. We aim to keep our stock at all times right up to the hour, and carry an assortment of worthy goods to sell

At Right Prices

Largest Variety of Perfumes in the city.

Our toilet articles are of the kind that give full value in satisfaction for every cent of cost.

F. E. KRETLOW
THE DRUGGIST.

DO YOU KNOW

That ou store is headquarters for the best in

Perfumes, Writing Paper & Fancy Stationery

A complete ine of sporting goods and patent medicines always in stock. Careful attention given to the filling of prescriptions. Give us a call.

ANDERLE & HINMAN
28 SO. BROWN STREET

G. P. ALEXANDER

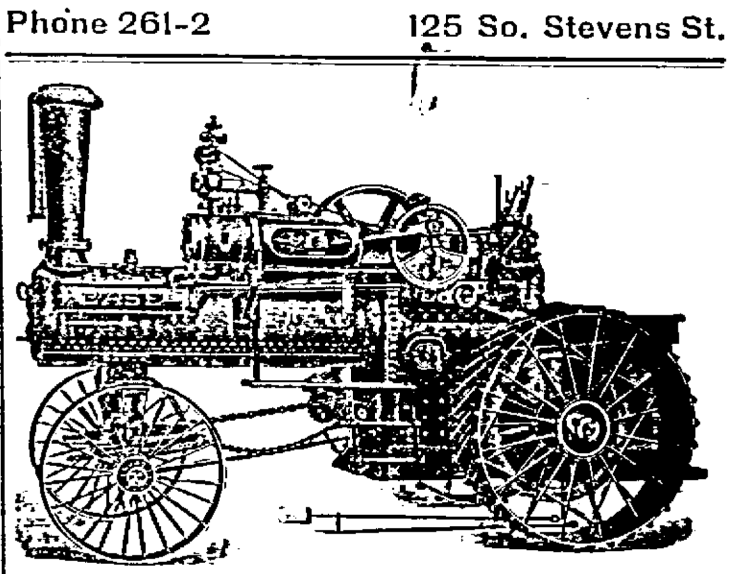
—DEALER IN—

Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, Etc.

Painter, Decorator, Kalsominer and Paper Hanger.

SIGN PAINTING
And Window Lettering.

Phone 261-2 125 So. Stevens St.



Rhinelander Iron Company, Agents.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN
By means of
VITALIZED AIR
TEETH FILLED WITHOUT PAIN BY ELECTRICITY.

DRS. SMITH BROS.,
Dental Specialists

Now at Rapids House, Rhinelander, for one week. Until Wednesday June 14, 1905.

Drs. Smith Bros, come here well known by many of Rhinelander's best people, and are prepared to do all kinds of modern dental work, and guarantee satisfaction.

Consultation free,

Notice of Final Report.

State of Wisconsin, }
Oneida County, } ss.
City of Rhinelander. }

Notice is hereby given that the final report of the Board of Public Works of said City of Rhinelander on the proposed macadamizing curbing and improvement of Brown, Thayer, Anderson, Elm, Davenport, Stevens and Pelham streets in said city, determining the entire cost of said contemplated work and improvement, the benefits and damages that will accrue to the several parcels of real estate thereby and the amount that should be assessed to each parcel of such real estate as benefits accruing thereto by reason thereof is now on file in the office of the City Clerk of said city. That the Common Council of said City will at a special meeting thereof to be held on the 20th day of June A. D. 1905, at 8 o'clock P. M. to consider the said final report and hear of objections that may be made thereto and determine what portion of the cost of said contemplated work and improvement if any shall be paid by the City at large.

Dated this 7th day of June A. D. 1905.
Geo. Swenson, City Clerk.

Rickmire's Land Agency,
Rhinelander, Wis.

House and lot near first viaduct, $250.00.

Two building lots on south side, $200.00.

Large new, nine room house, two story, with 1½ lots, stone cellar, well with pump, barn and wood shed, house alone cost over, $1000.00. My price for a short time only, $875.00. Easy terms.

Large three room house with 2 lots, well with pump, barn, on east side, $400.00.

Nine room house with two lots, house in fine condition, pump in kitchen, cellar, good barn on lots, price $725.00.

Nine room two story house with lot, good location, rents to two families, stone foundation, waterworks upstairs and downstairs, $900.00.

7 room house and lot with barn on lot. House in good condition and rents for $10.00 per month. Price $775.00.

160 acres of land, 45 acres cultivated and more than enough timber on land to pay for it. Good frame house with stone cellar, frame barn, well with pump and other outbuildings. Price only $2000.00.

List your Farm Lands and City Property With Me.

A. P. RICKMIRE, Proprietor.

SPECIALS F[OR] THURSD[AY], FRIDAY & SATURDAY

Men's best grade work shirt	40c
Men's Black Balbrigan underwear	20c
Boys' best knee pants	45c
Men's $1.50 hats in black and brown	95c
75c Umbrellas	45c
Men's seamless oil grain shoes heavy soles	1.45
Boys' soled box calf shoes	95c
Women's fine house slippers at	1.25
Men's $3.00 Oxfords	1.95
Men's good work pants	95c
One lot of men's fine soft bosom shirts in all colors, regular $1.00, $1.25 values at	40c
Good sateen half sleeves at	15c
Boy's $2.50 suits, two piece at	1.75
Little Fellows' nice suits at	1.75
Boy's long pants suits at	4.50
Best line of men and boys' summer caps in the city from 10c to	1.00
Men's fine veloura calf shoes at	2.00
Men's $4.50 worsted pants	2.75
Men's 25c suspenders	15c
Men's 25c bow ties	12c

NEW ARRIVALS

Just received a fine line of the new Windsor ties in brown, blue, black and fancy also polka dots.

We are showing some new styles in men's fancy shirts.

Just received a few new styles in the famous HONORBILT Shoes for men.

H. M. BUCK'S Clothing House,
Originator of low prices.

HER WEAKNESS GONE

HOT FLASHES AND SINKING SPELLS CONQUERED AT LAST.

Mrs. Murphy Tells Her Fellow-Sufferers How She Got Rid of Serious Troubles by Simple Home Treatment.

"I had been bothered for several years," said Mrs. Murphy, "by stomach disorder, and finally I became very weak and nervous. Flashes of heat would pass over me, and I would feel as if I was sinking down. At such times I could not do any household work, but would have to lie down, and afterwards I would have very trying nervous spells."

"Didn't you have a doctor?" she was asked.

"Yes, I consulted several doctors but my health did not improve. One day a friend asked me why I did not try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She assured me that they had proved of the greatest benefit in the case of her daughter. In fact,

THE CITY IN BRIEF

Mrs. Paulson of the west side is reported seriously ill.

Several more cans of pike fry were received here from the fish hatcheries this week.

Ed Campbell, who is managing the Flambeau Lumber Company's boarding house, greeted friends in the city Friday.

A dance was given at Gilligans hall Thursday evening by the Military orchestra. Attendance good.

FOR SALE:—Lot No. 15 in Block No. 4 of the town of Pelican in the city of Rhinelander. R. Busheau.

Manford Taggert, who manages the Worden Lumber Company's store at Bundy, spent Sunday with relatives here.

Charles Mangerson succeeds Ed. Horn as manager of the Grand Opera House. Mr. Horn intends to go west soon.

Mrs. Thos. Woods and children left Saturday morning for Appleton to join Mr. Woods who is employed in a paper mill there.

Wm. Monahan, an old resident of Oshkosh, arrived in the city Monday for an extended visit with her son, Charles Monahan.

Clayton Keefe, George Gleason, Moritz Morrison, Henry Steadman and Frank Wilson took in the circus at Wausau Saturday.

Supt. F. A. Lowell is having serious trouble account of running a rusty nail in his foot. He is able to be about on crutches.

Little Miss Kathryn Brown entertained about fifteen of her little friends last Saturday afternoon, it being her ninth birthday.

Work on the new Hein building is progressing rapidly, and it will be in a condition for occupancy by July 1st. The brick walls are partly completed.

Miss Elizabeth Finch left Saturday morning for Manitowoc to visit her cousin Dr. Charles Gleason, who was at one time principal of our city schools.

FOR SALE:—Good team, double harness, single harness and heavy wagon. Enquire No. 12 East Anderson street. A bargain if taken at once. js22

The infant daughter of Mrs. Wm. McCoy died Thursday morning. The funeral was held from the house that afternoon and burial made at Forest Home cemetery.

A. C. Jewell, a prominent Ripon real estate man, was in Rhinelander Friday, and while here disposed of a valuable tract of farming land near the city to C. Eby.

An infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Larson, residents of Bundy died Friday. The body was brought to this city for burial in Forest Home Cemetery, Saturday.

The Rhinelander public schools closed Friday for the three months summer vacation. The majority of the teachers departed Saturday and Monday for their homes throughout the state.

Warren Reed and Miss Lou Vaughn money order clerk at the post-office, went to Eau Claire Tuesday, where they had been summoned as witnesses in a court case in which the government is interested.

The laxative effect of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets is so agreeable and so natural that you do not realize it is the effect of the medicine. For sale by

Anderle & Hinman.

Fred Lintelmann of Bessemer, Mich., was in the city Friday and has resumed his position on the "Soo" road. Fred is a locomotive fireman and while at work early last spring was quite seriously injured.

John B. Goulette has purchased the H. C. Braeger residence on Anderson street and will occupy the place as soon as vacated. Mr. Braeger is making preparations for the removal of his family to Neenah.

Tired out, worn out woman cannot sleep, eat or work; seems as if she would fly to pieces. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea makes strong nerves and rich blood. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. J. J. Reardon.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Ashton and little son of Couer de'Alene, Idaho, arrived in the city Saturday morning, to spend the summer. Mr. Ashton has closed out his business interests at Couer de'Alene and may decide to again make his home in Rhinelander.

During the past month the Stevens Point Business college had a number of good positions which it could not fill, for lack of graduates. If you enroll at this school before July first, you will be guaranteed a good office position.

John Powers, whose marriage to Miss Virginia Day, a former Rhinelander girl, took place at Los Angeles, Cal., a few weeks ago, came near drowning in the surf at Venice beach at Oak Park, Cal., recently. He was rescued after hard work, upon the part of the bystanders, and after the administration of stimulants revived, but was very close to death.

FOR RENT:—Eight-room house. Enquire of E. G. Squires. tf.

A baby girl was born Wednesday to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Bruno.

Miss Amanda Rice of Pelican Lake visited her friend, Miss Anna Jennings in this city Friday.

Rhinelander's second base ball team played at Arbor Vitae Sunday and met defeat. Score 7. to 9.

Miss Ruby Morrison of this city captured an eighteen pound muskallonge in Tomahawk Lake, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Smith of Lac du Flambeau spent Sunday in the city with their many old acquaintances.

Mr. and Mrs. K. Schoenck of Pelican Lake are the proud parents of a baby boy, born Monday. Weight ten pounds.

Axel Lindegren was a recent visitor to Lac du Flambeau where he purchased considerable buckskin and beadwork.

Geo. Otto, salesman at Spafford & Cole's will soon move his family here from Marshfield, having rented a house on the south side.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dusel and children left Monday morning for a visit to their old home in Amhurst and other Portage county points.

Miss Lillian Foster, who last week closed a successful term of school at North Crandon, has returned to her home here to spend the summer.

Gideon Young came down from Duluth Monday night to enjoy a few days with his friend, John Reardon. They spent Tuesday at Deerbrook.

Dr. C. D. Packard, Jule DeMars and E. A. Welsner went to Deerbrook in quest of trout Thursday. They all returned with well filled baskets.

FOR SALE:—Two good residences on E. Frederick St., and one on N. Brown St. Terms reasonable. Apply to S. H. ALBAN. js.

Thos. C. Wood left Tuesday night for LaCrosse where he goes as a delegate from the local lodge to the biennial state convention of the I. O. F.

J. T. McKenney of St. Paul who succeeded Geo. W. McCaskey as district passenger agent of the Northern Pacific R'y was in the city Monday.

Quite a number of Rhinelander people took advantage of the C. & N. W. special train to Antigo Sunday visiting at that city and points along the line.

Miss Lilla Vetting, who has been teaching at Hazelhurst, is in the city for a short stay among friends, before leaving for Idaho to join her parents.

Dr. S. R. Stone is in La Crosse this week in attendance at the annual convention of the Wisconsin Medical Society. He represents Oneida county society.

FOR SALE:—A nice lot of second hand furniture for sale, nearly new, consisting of folding bed and bedding rugs, table, chairs etc. Address BOX 678 City. j15

H. P. Morrill and F. F. Barnes left Monday night for Milwaukee to attend the I. O. O. F. state convention. They go as delegates from the Oneida lodge of this city.

Miss Irene Abbott of this city has returned from Lac du Flambeau where she has been engaged at teaching. She went to Eagle River Saturday for a short visit.

James Reed, who is employed at the Fuller Hotel, spilled a pail of hot water over his right arm and as a result is obliged to carry the member in a bandage. The injury is very painful.

Thos. Caulkett, who is employed at Goulette's livery stable was thrown by a horse against a post and a serious gash cut above his left eye. The services of a surgeon were necessary.

Frank Duffy, who conducts the Shamrock saloon on south Brown street, was arrested by Chief Straub Monday, for selling liquor on Sunday. He plead guilty to the charge and was fined $25 and costs.

Makes digestion and assimilation perfect. Makes new red blood and bone. That's what Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will do. A tonic for the sick and weak. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. J. J. Reardon.

Rhinelander Paper Company will be in the market for peeled hemlock logs and wood next winter to the possible exclusion of unpeeled hemlock. All jobbers are therefor urged to peel their hemlock this season. tf

Sam Olson, who went to Sand Point, Idaho, to reside a few years ago, arrived in the city Saturday morning to attend the funeral of John Wienburg. Mr. Olson was at one time proprietor of the City Hotel.

Frank Gardner and Burr Clark returned the first of the week from Big Rapids, Mich., where they have been attending the Ferris Institute. They have completed their studies. John McElrone, who has also been at the school will return within a few weeks.

A surprise party, gotten up by Mrs. Herman Friedch, was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Hilgerman, last Saturday evening in honor of Mr. Hilgerman's return from Germany. A very pleasant time was enjoyed by all present.

GIRL WANTED—Three in family good wages. Apply at 803 Arbutus street near South Park schools. j8-15

A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

Mrs. Frank Lambert visited in Antigo this week.

Charles Barnum of Alaska, is visiting his sister Mrs. Chas B. Stevens.

Harry Prior is employed at Dusel's barber shop during the absence of Mr. Dusel.

Mrs. L. Prior and Mrs. Ed. Miles are in Milwaukee this week in attendance at the Rebekah convention.

M. Langdon is about to lay a cement walk in front of his store and residence property on Stevens and King streets.

The fire department was called to the home of Jas. McRae on South Brown street yesterday morning by a burning chimney.

WANTED:—First class experienced camp cooks to correspond with T. S. Bertrand, 105, North Water street, Chicago, Ill. m18 js

Miss Mayme Higgins left Saturday for a short visit in Wausau. From there she goes to Chicago to see her brother, Dr. S. Higgins.

James Gleason, proprietor of the City Meat Market, has had the paper hangers at work in his place of business this week, greatly improving its appearance.

Mark Raymond who was formerly agent for St. Mary's hospital here, arrived in the city yesterday morning for a short visit. He now lives in Minneapolis.

Numerous washouts are reported on various railroads in the state and all trains are late. The Chippewa river at Eau Claire is 18 feet above low water mark and rising.

WANTED:—To correspond with middle aged men capable of filling position as commissary clerks for boarding camps; address T. S. BERTRAND, 105 N. water street, Chicago, Ill. js.

A Kimball piano and a pianola attachment was sold by Geo. C. Jewell, the music man, Saturday to Roumin & Roumin, and is now installed in their ice cream parlors on Brown street.

W. F. Richards Jr. of Ironwood, Mich., is serving as agent for the American Express Company here during the absence of Warren Reed, who was called to Eau Claire as a witness in U. S. District court.

Miss Kathryn Monahan, who for several weeks has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Robert Ingersoll, returned Friday to her home in Appleton. She was accompanied by her little neice Bernice Ingersoll.

Owing to the rainy weather and the fact that there were several other entertainments in town the same evening, the Oratorio Emmanuel was not as largely attended as it otherwise would have been. The program was carried out very nicely.

If you want a pretty face and delightful air,
Rosy cheeks and lovely hair,
Wedding trip across the sea,
Put your faith in Rocky Mountain Tea."

J. J. Reardon.

Yesterday and Today.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway has issued a valuable and interesting compendium of railway history in the Northwest from the time when the Indians ceeded the United States the last territory east of the Mississippi up to the present day. Over a hundred pages of historic matter concerning the various roads forming what is known as the Northwestern Line, well printed in strong paper covers, postpaid for ten cents. W. B. Kniskern, P. T. M., Chicago. js22.

Report of the Financial Condition of the Merchant's State Bank, located at Rhinelander, Wis., state of Wisconsin, at the close of business on the 29th day of May, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$301,269.21
Overdrafts	2,702.70
Bonds	12,227.16
Deposit Tax Account	50.00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	12,000.00
Due from banks	27,793.42
Checks on other banks and cash items	2,139.56
Exchanges for clearing house	53.30
Cash on hand	18,163.90
Total	$389,999.55

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 50,000.00
Surplus fund	12,000.00
Undivided profits	18,693.27
Due to banks—deposits	866.45
Deposits	308,437.73
Total	$389,999.55

STATE OF WISCONSIN } ss.
COUNTY OF OXIDA. }

I, M. H. Raymond, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

M. H. RAYMOND, Cashier.

(Notarial Seal)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of June, 1905.

CHAS. E. PETERSON, Notary Public.

Correct Attest:
E. O. BROWN,
W. E. BROWN, } Directors.

PERSONAL MENTION

—E. A. Edmonds was in Milwaukee Thursday.

—Thos. Larin returned yesterday to Star Lake.

—Miss Mattie Abbott has been visiting in Wausau.

—B. C. Curtis went to Manitowoc Tuesday morning.

—J. H. Farnum of Merrill was in the city Tuesday.

—W. W. Thomas of Stevens Point is in the city this week.

—Pat McDermott transacted business in Antigo Friday.

—Charles Hodgdon and little son went to Mercer Monday.

—D. Hawkins and wife of Hackley were in the city Friday.

—J. R. McDonald was a business visitor in Bundy Thursday.

—Matt Connor, postmaster at Hurley, was in the city Monday.

—O. E. Peterson of Ladysmith was in Rhinelander Saturday.

—M. W. Waite of Milwaukee called on Rhinelander friends Friday.

—D. J. Murray the Wausau foundry man, was in the city last week.

—Chas. Conro spent a portion of the week on business in Milwaukee.

—Robert Rutherford made a business trip to Eagle River Friday.

—W. W. Tobo of the Robbins Lbr. Co., spent Saturday in Wausau.

—August Richter of Milwaukee was in the city Friday and Saturday.

—Al. Payment who is logging near Mercer was in the city Thursday.

—B. F. Jillson of Monico, visited friends in the city part of Friday.

—G. A. Hemtzicker of Marshfield, transacted business here Friday.

—F. K. Bissell the Arbor Vitae lumberman, was in Rhinelander Friday.

—Oscar Anderson of Jennings is visiting his father on the north side.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. H. France of Dunbar were city visitors Thursday.

—Miss Mabel Bishop left Saturday for a visit at her home in Greenwood.

—Miss Anna Hilgermann returned Thursday from a visit with Chicago friends.

—Mrs. Wm. Dunn and children of Bundy visited Rhinelander relatives this week.

—Fred Pineau left Saturday night for Appleton where he will work in a paper mill.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Buck of Berlin are visiting at the home of their son H. M. Buck.

—F. P. Hiles the Milwaukee lumberman was in the city Monday on his way to Hiles.

—Mr. and Mrs. Adam Schliesmann and children are visiting relatives in Stevens Point.

—Miss Irene Frieburger of Antigo attended the dancing party here Friday evening.

—Gilbert Forsyth was called to Medford Monday morning by the death of an uncle.

—Chas. Stats, who formerly resided here, was up from Antigo Thursday calling on friends.

—John Didier of the Rhinelander Iron Company was in Kennan last week on business.

—Olof Rosen returned Friday morning from a business trip to Minneapolis and Chicago.

—Miss Mary McGinley, who has been teaching at North Crandon has returned to the city.

—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bryant and daughter went to Hazelhurst yesterday for a brief outing.

—Mrs. F. B. Tompkins of Rice Lake is a guest at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Tompkins.

—Miss Marie Paulk left Saturday for Chicago to remain during the summer with relatives.

—Ross Bryant leaves Saturday for an extended visit in Milwaukee and Grand Rapids, Michigan.

—Mrs. J. Sullivan and Mrs. J. Morey of Minocqua were the guests of friends in the city Friday.

—Father Hogan of Lebanon arrived in the city Monday to visit his brother, Dr. J. M. Hogan.

—Miss Lettie Griffin is the guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Tooley in Eagle River.

—The Misses Robido of Eagle River are guests this week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Taggart.

—Mrs. Leonard Chafee of Cameron is in the city visiting her sister Mrs. Anna Snyder and other relatives.

—Miss Francis Caulkett returned Saturday from Eagle River where she has been the guest of friends.

—Wm. Withee, who is scaling for Harrigan Bros., at Manitowish, is spending the week at his home here.

—D. J. Cole and B. L. Horr left Tuesday morning for Grand Rapids to remain a day or two on business.

—Mrs. Smale of Wausau, whose husband was at one time connected with the Wisconsin Telephone Co., here, is in the city the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Krueger.

Very Low Rates to Northern Wisconsin Saengerfest at Wausau, Wis.,

Via the Northwestern Line. Excursion tickets will be sold on June 22, 23 and 24, with favorable return limits. Apply to agents Chicago & Northwestern R'y. js22.

Excursion Tickets to Green Bay, Wis.,

Via the Northwestern Line, will be sold at reduced rates June 12, 13 and 14, limited to return until June 16, inclusive on account of meeting of Fraternal Order of Eagles. Apply to agents Chicago & Northwestern R'y. js.

Calumet Baking Powder

The Standard of Perfect Baking.

STEADILY INCREASING!

In spite of the many sales taking place in the city the past few months, our business has steadily increased and far exceeds that of last year. There is a reason for all this too. The people appreciate good goods at honest prices and know they will get legitimate bargains at our store.

Tomorrow or Saturday a large line of

Lawns and Dimities

will arrive at our store and immediately be placed onsale. Wait and inspect them,

On July 3rd we will give away one pair of Shoes for every ten pair of Ladies' Men's and Children's Shoes sold.

Buy your shoes of us this month. Call for particulars at the store.

SOLBERG & KOLDEN

If One Is

Known by the Company he Keeps

He is Surely Judged by the Clothes he Wears.

Haphazard in dress, the same in all his dealings. Make a new resolve. Brace up with a pair of our strictly new Web Suspenders on a Stein-Bloch or one of our OWN MAKE SUITS.

A new line of Panama Hats (with apologies to the weather.) The famous Dr. Reeds Cushion Sole Shoes and a nobby line of Neckwear just added to our list of good things.

GARY & DANIELSON.

Notice for Bids.

SCHOOL BUILDING, RHINELANDER, WIS.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that sealed proposals for the erecting of a Ward School, including all labor and material, will be received by the Board of Education at Rhinelander, Wis., until the hour of 8 p. m. on the 21st day of June, 1905.

All bids must be in strict accordance with plans and specifications prepared by Parkinson and Dockendorff, Architects of La Crosse, Wis., which may be had on application to the architects.

A certified check for $600.00 payable to the order of A. D. Sutton, treasurer of the Board of Education must accompany each bid as a guaranty the same to be returned to the unsuccessful bidders immediately on the letting of the Contract. The party to whom the contract is awarded will be required to give a satisfactory bond for the faithful performance of the Contract in the sum of $3000.00 to be approved by the Board of Education.

It is the intention of the Board to award the contract to the lowest responsible bidder, but the right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

(Signed) GUST. SWENDSEN,
Clerk Board of Education.

Notice for Bids.

Bids will be received by the Board of Trustees of the Zion's Ev. Luth. Church of Rhinelander for the doing of all work and furnishing of all materials for the building of their church. Bids may be filed with Rudolph Horn, 122 Thayer St., on or before June 12, 2 p. m. Plans and specifications will be on file by Thursday afternoon June 8th, at 70 Alban St. J. DEITZ, Jr.

The successful bidder will be required to give a bond in the sum of $600.00. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Dated June 8, 1905.

E. C. GILBERTSON,
RUDOLPH HORN,
ALBERT KUTZ, } Board of Trustees.

DON'T

have your house painted by inexperienced men when you can get competent men to do the work.

I guarantee to

MAKE THE WALL PAPER STICK

and use the new patent process for graining. It has the natural effect.

ALBERT BROULETTE,

633 KEENAN ST. 'Phone 41-2

The Season of Outdoor Sports is Here

And with it comes the demand for Sporting Goods of all kinds. Bronson is head quarters for things in that line and has a full stock of

Base Balls and Gloves, Croquet Sets and Hammocks

BRONSON

THE STATIONER

ROBBINS LUMBER CO.

Retail Lumber

Moulding Shingles

HOUSE BILLS A SPECIALTY.

Call No. 4 for Prices Prompt Delivery.

NEW NORTH.

Parr & Co., Publishers.

RHINELANDER, • WISCONSIN

JUNE...1905						
Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

N.M. 3rd. F.Q. 10th. F.M. 17th. L.Q. 24th.

SUMMARY OF A WEEK'S EVENTS

MOST IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS AT HOME AND ABROAD IN CONDENSED FORM.

THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST

Progress of Hostilities Between Russia and Japan—Doings at Washington—Items of Interest from All Over the World.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

President Roosevelt, in a talk with Ambassador Cassini, urged Russia as a friend to bring the war to an end, and offers his good offices in case the czar decides to seek peace. An answer from St. Petersburg is not expected for several days.

Rough estimates made of the Russian losses in the battle fought in the Sea of Japan, exclusive of nearly 4,000 prisoners, vary from 7,000 to 9,000. It is feared that the majority perished. The total Japanese casualties are under 800.

Rear Admiral Voelkersam, who was commander of the battleship squadron of the Russian fleet, was, it is announced, killed the first day of the battle, May 27, in the conning tower of his flagship, the battleship Oslabya, one of the vessels sunk.

Admiral Togo, in an official report, sums up his great victory, saying Rojestvensky is a prisoner and wounded, and the Baltic fleet is practically wiped out, 22 ships having been sunk or captured. No Japanese ship was seriously damaged, he says. Two ships of Rojestvensky's fleet, the cruiser Almaz and the destroyer Grozny, arrived in Vladivostok and reported that Togo lost two battleships in the fight.

In a dispatch to Tokio Admiral Togo announces that the recent naval battle will be known as "the naval battle of the sea of Japan."

Admiral Togo reports that Vice Admiral Enquist was captured with Admiral Rojestvensky. The Russian prisoners, Togo says, will exceed 3,000.

It is officially announced that in the naval battle the damages received by the Japanese fleet were very slight. None of the battleships, cruisers, destroyers or other ships were lost except three torpedo boats. Three officers were killed and about 200 men killed or disabled.

A Japanese expert in analyzing the cause of Rojestvensky's defeat says the Russian gunnery was bad and ammunition was wasted.

Rojestvensky was captured while hid in the coal bunkers of a torpedo boat destoryer.

The feeling against Admiral Nebogatoff because of his surrender is bitter in Russia, many admiralty authorities demanding that he be shot.

Another Russian torpedo boat destroyer, the Terosiahty, has arrived at Vladivostok.

An officer of the Russian battleship Borodino says she was wrecked by the Japanese fire in the battle and finally sunk by a torpedo.

The Russian cruiser Izumrud, in flight from Togo, struck a reef on the coast of Siberia and was blown up by her own crew.

St. Petersburg admits loss of mastery of the sea and the czar wept on hearing the news of the disaster on the sea.

Gen. Linevitch telegraphs the Czar that the Russian army is in revolt and that it is impossible to continue the war.

The Russian army in Manchuria, hearing of the sea disaster, is in revolt, and demands that fighting cease. Nicholas called a council to consider the course of the nation. The St. Petersburg press raises a bitter cry against the bureaucracy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. R. Hall, aged 64 years, died at Knapp, Wis., from a paralytic stroke which he sustained on May 24. Mr. Hall was a prominent lawyer and was well known in political circles in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Dr. G. W. Lorenz turned state's evidence against Machen and Crawford, and revealed a conspiracy to rob the government through postal contracts.

A bomb hurled at the carriage containing King Alfonso and President Loubet in Paris injured neither ruler, but many soldiers were injured.

Annie, the three-year-old daughter of Harms Fredericks, residing five miles north of Sterling, Ill., choked to death on a small piece of pickle.

The speaker of the British house of commons, Right Hon. William Court Gully, has resigned. He has been ill for some time.

Two Wisconsin workmen were killed while crossing railroad tracks to board a train for their home at Lavelle, Wis.

It is stated that the losses of Harry and Walter Nading on account of the closing of the doors of their private bank at Flat Rock, Ind., will exceed $100,000.

The thirty-first annual convention of the American Bankers' association will be held at Washington October 23, 26 and 27. The convention of the trust company and savings bank section will be held October 24.

News of the attempt on Alfonso's life caused much excitement in Spain.

THE CHICAGO STRIKE.

Startling charges of attempted bribery of labor leaders by prominent business men for the purpose of having strikes called or ended were made before the grand jury in Chicago by President C. P. Shea, of the teamsters, and by Albert Young.

That the present strike could have been settled weeks ago on the payment of $50,000 is a counter charge hurled at the Chicago labor leaders who accused well-known business men of attempted bribery.

Positive announcement has been made that there will be no sympathetic strike in New York to help the Chicago teamsters. Instead of quitting their jobs, the New York union drivers, who number 28,000, will be assessed five cents, or $1,500, a day.

Confederate Memorial day was observed at Lexington, Va., by special exercises in Lee Memorial chapel. The burial place of Gens. Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson and other distinguished dead were decorated profusely with flowers and flags.

The First national bank of Ladysmith, Wis., was closed and is in charge of P. F. Earling, special bank examiner. The state has on deposit $8,000 and total deposits aggregate $35,000, which will be paid in full and the bank reorganized.

Special dispatches from several points in Walworth county, southern Wisconsin, say that 17-year locusts are reported to have arrived in that section, but not in sufficient numbers as yet to do any serious damage.

The Wisconsin assembly adopted a resolution for a constitutional convention and passed a bill taxing telegraph and telephone companies on an ad valorem basis.

A bill appropriating $650,000 for a new capitol building at Madison passed the Wisconsin senate.

A serious fight has taken place between Servian and Bulgarian bands, near Kitshewo, Macedonia. Twenty Bulgarians and 12 Servians were killed and many on each side were wounded.

One person was killed and 14 injured in an accident on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad at Passaic, N. J.

Fire in Pittsburg, Pa., completely destroyed the Avenue theater and partially wrecked the Grand opera house adjoining, but fortunately no panic resulted, and no lives were lost. The loss will reach $100,000; fully insured.

J. L. Galloway, tax collector of Fanning county, and his brother, George Galloway, were killed on an excursion train near McKay's, Tenn., by a man named Ewing. The cause of the trouble is not known.

Benjamin F. Marsh, republican member of the United States house of representatives from the Fourteenth district of Illinois, died at his home in Warsaw, Ill. Mr. Marsh had served eight terms in congress and had been elected to a ninth term.

A bomb was exploded in the palace of the governor general at Barcelona, Spain, causing considerable damage. Ten persons were arrested.

Charles Cooper, aged eight, and Harry Cooper, aged 14, only children of Rev. Fred Cooper, were killed by lightning while working in an orchard at Wenatchee, Wash.

Favorable weather aids Chicago business and despite the teamsters' strike confidence is increasing.

Mayor Weaver, of Philadelphia, ousted two more organization appointees.

An error in telegraphing the government cotton report caused a panic in New Orleans and the loss of fortunes by the bulls.

Eddie Hanlon was given the decision over Young Corbett at the end of their 20-round bout at San Francisco.

The sultan of Morocco refused to accept the French scheme of reforms and appealed to the powers. The act is regarded as a rebuff to England and France.

James W. Alexander is to be shorn of power and supplanted by the chairman of the board of directors of the Equitable Life Assurance society. James Hazen Hyde was requested to sell his stock inside of three months. The Frick committee report was rejected by the directors, and Frick, Bliss and Harriman resigned.

The czar signed a call for a national assembly to decide on peace or war.

President Roosevelt will start on his trip through the south next autumn on the night of the 17th of October.

Washington diplomats think that when peace negotiations come Roosevelt will act as arbitrator.

The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business May 31, 1905, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to $1,000,246,128, which is an increase for the month of $3,128,157.

John Thoroughgood, a prominent manufacturer and politician, dropped dead in his office in Janesville, Wis. Death was due to apoplexy.

An earthquake caused great damage at Scutari, Albania, where about 500 houses and 200 persons were killed or injured.

The announcement is made officially that the extraordinary session of congress, which it is the present intention of President Roosevelt to call, will not begin until after the November elections.

King Victor Emmanuel says the American president has more power than the ruler of Italy.

Mrs. Alice F. Black, of New York, won her suit for divorce from Harry S. Black, and was given $6,000,000.

A cloudburst at Rhea, Ore., caused the death of Mrs. J. R. Nunemaker and her youngest child and two children of A. R. Cox, who were caught by the water and drowned.

W. L. Davis, vice president of the closed Canton, O., state bank, and Corwin D. Bachtel, cashier of the bank, were arrested on charges of embezzlement.

Many large, rich congregations in the big cities are hiring teachers and superintendents for their Sunday schools, special training being given them.

Frank G. Bigelow, bankrupt and defaulting bank president, of Milwaukee, has put in a claim with the trustee of his estate to all the insurance policies on which he paid the premiums. The amount of these policies aggregates nearly $700,000, of which but $5,000 is made payable to Mrs. Bigelow, the balance being payable to the estate.

Mrs. George W. Ward, of Elgin, Ill., bequeathed $200,000 to charity.

Without a dissenting vote both branches of the Philadelphia city council withdrew the ordinance authorizing the extension of the city gas works lease to the United Gas Improvement company for a period of 75 years, for which privilege the company was to pay the city $25,000,000.

Mr. Justice Harlan, of the United States supreme court, was the guest at a banquet given in honor of his seventy-second birthday by the Louisville Bar association.

Because he threatened the lives of his fellow townsmen with a gun, George Workman, the town sergeant, of Charleston, W. Va., shot and instantly killed John Jones, a miner.

Two miners were killed at the Walpole mine at Iron Mountain, Mich., by a fall of overhanging ore.

Oscar F. Miller, of the Alhambra theater of Milwaukee, Wis., died after a ten days' illness. Mr. Miller suffered from a complication of diseases. He was one of the best-known theater managers in the west.

Gov. La Follette told the Wisconsin senate it must pass a railway tax measure or have an extra session.

President Roosevelt pushed the key at Washington that started the Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland, Ore., 3,000 miles away.

The government deficit was increased $2,600,000 during May and is now $56,649,650 for 11 months of the fiscal year.

John Moore, of Richmond, Tex., was nominated for congress by the democratic convention at Houston, to succeed John M. Pinckney.

Two Liverpool shipowners sued Charles F. Wenham, a Chicago steamship agent, to recover $65,000, alleged to have been misappropriated.

A report to the Lake Mohonk conference shows that business organizations in 22 states and 57 large cities support international arbitration.

A bill for an injunction filed in the federal court in Chicago accuses George Gallup, of Escanaba, Mich., of a $70,000 fraud.

The attempt to kill King Alfonso with a bomb was the result of a plot by Spanish anarchists, and the thrower is under arrest, the police of Paris declare.

The United States government is ready to join in an international conference for stricter laws against anarchists.

Hope for peace is wrecked by a conference of czar and advisers, who will involve Europe in a general conflagration rather than submit to Japan's terms.

The American schooner Atlantic won the race across the Atlantic for the kaiser's cup, making a new record. The German schooner yacht Hamburg finished second, nearly 24 hours behind the Atlantic.

With Russia conquered, overtures for peace must come from the czar. Japan will demand an indemnity of perhaps $1,000,000,000. Oyama is ready to crush Linevitch if negotiations are not opened soon.

During the term of the supreme court of the United States just closed, 490 cases were docketed and 402 cases were disposed of. When the court adjourned there were still 289 cases on the docket.

Former Congressman John Murray Mitchell, of New York, died at his country residence in Tuxedo Park, N. Y.

President Roosevelt authorized the announcement that Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, Md., would be appointed secretary of the navy to succeed Paul Morton, who stated he would retire July 1.

The Albright art gallery was dedicated at Buffalo, N. Y., in the presence of 10,000 people.

At least five men were killed and two seriously injured by a cave-in at the Gunnison reclamation tunnel in Colorado.

William Rosenbrook and John Boldt were instantly killed and William Gool fatally injured at a barn raising on the farm of Mrs. Jacob Heisler, north of Albion, Mich.

Under the supervision of the United States bureau of forestry a forest of 25,000 trees has been planted on the slopes of San Gabriel mountains of California to conserve the water of the mountain streams for irrigation purposes at a total cost of but $1,455.

Figures for six months show that the tide of immigration is still rising.

Missouri's secretary of state closed a St. Louis bank against which charges of fraud are filed.

Clearings of Chicago banks in May are larger by $120,000,000 than in the corresponding month of 1904.

Judge George Gray opened the annual Lake Mohonk conference on arbitration. Other speakers were Carroll D. Wright, Benjamin F. Trueblood and Justice Brewer.

The English yacht Valhalla finished third in the trans-Atlantic cup race.

Deputy Sheriff Cole, of Charlotte, Mich., who shot and killed Charles Edwins the night of May 7, was bound over to the circuit court and furnished $5,000 bail.

A pack of 30 wolves attacked a woman and two children near Refugio, Tex., but after a desperate battle lasting an hour the three persons were rescued by a United States mail carrier.

Worthy Nauity, aged nine, and Louis Jolin, aged ten, were drowned by the capsizing of a dock boat in which they were playing at Marine City, Mich.

Former Premier Manuel Silvela, of Spain, died at Madrid.

The United States court decided for New York in the franchise tax case and $26,000,000 will be secured for the city treasury.

The Jiji Shimpo, a newspaper of Tokio, has sent to Lord Curzon $5,000 for the relief of sufferers in the recent earthquakes, with an expression of sympathy from the people of Japan.

Five robbers blew the safe in the Centilevere brewery at Fort Wayne, Ind., and escaped, after a struggle with watchmen, taking with them valuable papers and $2,500 in cash.

John McManus and his two sons were drowned near Jacksonville, Ill., while fishing. The father attempted to rescue the sons.

Three foreign consuls will bring damage suits against Joseph Leiter of Chicago for the death of their countrymen in the Zeigler, Ill., mine explosion.

Gov. Herrick has pardoned John K. Thurman, who was sent to the penitentiary from Hamilton county, Ohio, November 12, 1889, for murder in the second degree. He served in the civil war and drew a pension of $24 a month, and left the institution with $600.

BILL TO GOVERNOR

RATE MEASURE UNANIMOUSLY PASSED BY ASSEMBLY.

CERTAIN TO BECOME A LAW

Nothing But La Follette's Signature Is Lacking to Put Enactment Into Operation—Other Legislative News.

(W. W. Garrison, Staff Correspondent.)

Madison, Wis., June 5.—Again the assembly has been asked to pass upon a railroad rate commission bill, and with the same good-naturedness with which it met the previous advance, the lower branch, by a unanimous vote, concurred in the substitute measure which the senate passed some time ago. Numerous amendments were offered, but nearly all were rejected. One addition which proposed elective instead of appointive commission, was severely deposed. Several amendments were added which strengthened the clauses to which they applied, but none made any material change in the bill. The action of the assembly clinches the governor's victory in the senate, and the Wisconsin rate law is now almost a fact. The measure has gone back to the senate and the slight amendments attached by the lower branch have been concurred in. The measure is in the hands of the governor, nothing but his signature now lacking to make the bill a statute.

Advance Capitol Solution.

Another step toward the solution of the capitol problem was taken when the senate, by a decisive vote, passed the committee measure which was reported recently by the committee on capitol and grounds. The measure merely provides for a beginning on the big piece of construction, and it is expected that legislatures following will contribute their share to the work. The bill provides preliminary expeditures aggregating $658,000 for a new capitol building. Of the amount $450,000 is provided for in appropriations, the unexpended balance of the $100,000 authorized for capitol repairs two years ago is applied, and $98,000 of money set aside as an insurance fund by the state is also devoted. Before the session agreement was reached between the members of the committee on capitol and grounds and the claims committee whereby conflict was avoided over some of the amendments proposed. It was agreed to amend the bill providing for a new competition and to return the plans of Cass Gilbert.

No Salary Increase.

Indications of the senate's overburdening wealth have been brought to the service in that body's summary disposal of the resolution adopted in the assembly which provided a plan for an increase in the solon's salary from $500 to $1,000. It was proposed to hold a constitutional convention, and there raise the salary. Senator Hatten declared, in speaking against the plan, that the work of a state legislator was done for honor and not for the pecuniary end. Senator Stevens, in gentle tones, then remarked that all were not millionaires, and urged the resolution be adopted. Evidently the senate believed that if the members weren't millionaires, they were right next door, for it jumped on the document with both feet and buried it under a vote of 21 to 9. Those voting against the move were: Senators Beach, Bird, Burns, Frear, Hatten, Hudnall, Kreutzer, Martin, McGillivray, Morris, Munson, North, Rogers, Roehr, Sanborn, Smith, Stondall, Stout, Whitehead, Wright and Wylie. Senators Froemming, Johnson, Noble, Randolph, Rummel, Stevens, Wilcox, Wipperman and Wolff voted for the bill.

Governor Scares Bill Through.

Fearing that Gov. La Follette might carry out his threat of calling an extra session if the measure compelling corporations to produce all books, vouchers and records and allow cross-questioning of officials, was not passed the senate last week passed that bill by an easy vote. The day before the measure's passage the governor sent a message to the senate threatening an extra session if something was not done with bill No. 466A, and the legislators in fright at the possibility of spending more time at the already long session tumbled from their pedestals, with the result that the measure went through.

Adjournment Near.

Last week marked the end of the time allotted the committees to report out all bills in their possession, and with the last day came a terrific flood of bills. Both branches are now at work on the measures before them and the number of bills disposed of daily is phenomenal. The presence of all legislators is urged by the heads of the branches and the assembly has decided to fine absentees. The Decoration day holidays did not stop the work, both branches working on Saturday and Monday, contrary to the usual custom. Adjournment is looked for very soon.

Talk of Road Commission.

Gossip is rife as to who will constitute the new railroad rate commission, and from a prominent administration member it is learned that the body will be made up of a practical railroad man, a lawyer and a business man. It is also hinted that the railroad man will not be a resident of Wisconsin. This last statement it is declared is not positive, in view of the fact that three men, all of this state, are being talked of for the offices. Judge Webb, John Barnes and T. H. Gill are mentioned prominently in this connection. There is no intimation from the governor as to whether he intends to appoint his commission himself or leave it to his successor. Many believe he will incline to the former plan.

Dam Franchise Fight Decided.

The controversy on the granting of dam franchises has been threshed out on the floor of the senate, and now the outlook for persons seeking rights in this connection is regarded as much brighter. Several of the bills pending were at the session in question passed under suspension of the rules, despite the fact that Gov. La Follette recently declared in his message that he would refuse to attach his signature to measures giving away such rights. Senators Sanborn, McGillivray and Frear took prominent parts in the fight for and against the move, and at the close of long legal arguments, the senate went on record in favor of the dam franchises. The upper body has thus set forth its policy.

To Improve State Fair.

The senate agricultural committee has reported out its bill for an appropriation of $60,000 to improve the state fair grounds and the upper body has passed the measure. The budget itemized is as follows: For erection of a livestock judging pavilion on the state fair grounds, $37,500; streets, drives and walks on fair grounds, $5,000; repairs on building, $10,000; for central toilet building, $2,500; for bridge under race track, $5,000.

To Revise Constitution.

A plan to revise the state constitution has come to a head in the resolution before the assembly last week. The move was adopted in the passage of a resolution in the lower body providing for a constitutional convention. The senate has not acted on its end of the move as yet, and gossip is rife as to what will be done when the resolution goes to the floor below.

Tax 'Phone Companies.

The bill taxing the telephone and telegraph companies of Wisconsin on an ad valorem basis, which has been hanging fire for a long time in the assembly has been passed by that body by a decisive vote. The telephone lobby which has made itself notorious worked against the passage of the measure, but its efforts were in vain. This is one of the pieces of telephone and telegraph legislation which has caused a lively fight, and which promises to develop into an even greater conflict before the matter is settled.

Senate Kills Liquor Bills.

The senate has asserted itself against the reformers who would tie down the brewers, and in proclaiming against liquor legislation last week, the bill which planned to establish the Gothenberg liquor system in Wisconsin was killed. The modus operandi of this innovation was inaugurated in Gothenberg, Sweden, and by its promoters, the plan is declared to be a good one. It provides for regulation of the liquor traffic and for the care of habitual drunkards. The Jerdee bill prohibiting saloons within 400 feet of public school grounds was also killed. A similar measure is still pending in the senate.

Irvine Bill Is Vetoed.

The governor vetoed the Irvine bill providing for the use of voting machines at primary elections. The governor says that the voting machines used at elections in this state are not so constructed as to make them practicable for use at primaries. The present voting machines are constructed so as to enable a voter to split his ticket, a thing prohibited under the primary election law.

"Before the voting machine is legislated into primary elections," the governor said, "it should be determined that it is practicable and efficient for use under the primary law. The legislature should be assured by demonstration that it would operate perfectly and in compliance with law for that purpose. I can sign no measure on the subject of voting at a primary election as to which there could be no doubt as to its perfect operation." The assembly sustained the veto.

Dam Bill Unconstitutional.

Attorney General Sturdevant has rendered an opinion holding that the bill to empower the Eau Claire Dells Improvement company to raise the dam at Eau Claire from 18 to 22 feet would be invalid if it should become a law. The bill was referred to the attorney general by the senate committee on judiciary for an opinion as to its constitutionality should it be passed. The fight over the proposition to raise the Eau Claire dam has been one of the sharpest and bitterest of those during the entire session. Numerous hearings have been had before committees on the different bills covering the subject, and scores of leading citizens of Eau Claire have appeared in favor of or against the measures.

Tuberculosis Bill Passes.

Mr. Kinney has been successful in his efforts to solve the tuberculosis problem in Wisconsin. His bill appropriating $90,000 for a hospital for the care of consumptives has passed the assembly. The sponsors of the measure feared for some time that the aliding operation of the legislators would be felt in this bill, but the original amount which was asked was granted them.

Other Legislative Notes.

Gov. La Follette vetoed the bill to lend trust moneys for the building of arsenals and other buildings.

A sharp fight developed over the bill to tax life insurance policies on their surrender value or upon what the advocates of the measure call an ad valorem basis.

The assembly killed the bill providing for changing the form of the official ballot used at elections. The bill provided for reducing the space or square occupied by each name on the ballot about one-half.

The governor sent the legislature a communication from Gov. Johnson, of Minnesota, who urges legislation making the Brule river territory a public park.

The bill limiting the authority and power of the state treasurer was passed. It provides that the treasurer shall deposit all state moneys in state depositories within 24 hours after receiving them, and that no funds shall be drawn from any such depository except on orders countersigned by the state board of deposits.

The committee on education favorably reported the bill appropriating $3,000 for teachers' institutes in the different counties during the ensuing two years.

A bill was passed to appropriate $3,000 annually for the state institution for blind artisans in Milwaukee.

The assembly reconsidered the vote by which it refused to order engrossed bill No. 610A. The bill permits the Milwaukee Daily Reporter to compete for the official printing of the city of Milwaukee.

The irregular practice indulged in of messaging bills from one house to the other before the expiration of the 24 hours allowed under the rules, and of recalling bills and reconsidering votes has resulted in a squabble between the two branches.

TORNADO MAKES SAD HAVOC.

STORMS KILL TWO AND SEVEN ARE FATALLY INJURED IN MICHIGAN.

Wisconsin is Hard Hit. In Wake of Severe Storms Come Floods Causing Washouts and Loss of Life.

Detroit, June 6.—An electrical storm which seems to have gone through lower Michigan late yesterday took the form of a tornado in the "Thumb" district. Through the counties of Lascola and Sanilac it swept a path of death and devastation half a mile wide.

The dead:

Mary Smith, child of John Smith, a farmer near Urban.

Child of Edward Philpotts, a farmer near Urban.

Fatally injured:

Three children of Edward Philpotts.

Small son of John Smith.

Mrs. Wagner.

Mrs. William Hutchinson.

William Doser, a farmer.

Seriously injured:

John Smith, arm broken.

Child of John Smith, arm torn off.

Edward Philpotts.

In addition to the above Elsie Appleman, aged twelve years, was killed by lightning at Hemlock, Saginaw county, and George Morrow was fatally injured by lightning at Central Lake in Charlevoix county. Three men who had taken refuge with Morrow in a vacant building also sustained severe shocks.

Cumberland, Wis., June 6.—A terrible rain, hail and electrical storm prevailed in Northern Wisconsin, last night. The Soo line and Omaha roads are seriously washed out. Many barns in this county were struck by lightning and considerable stock was killed. All telephone wires are down.

Haynesville, Minn., June 5.— A severe electrical storm passed over this section of the country last night, and a large amount of damage was done in this village. The dynamo of the village lighting plant and the dynamo of the North American storage plant were both burned out.

Minneapolis, June 6.—A severe electrical storm raged last night completely demoralizing all telegraphic service between here and Chicago.

Counterfeiters.

Sioux Falls, S. D., June 6.—The discovery by the United States authorities in this city of a counterfeiters' den in what is known as the old Rowland cemetery, situated near Sioux Falls, explains the mystery surrounding recent movements of a strange nature in the vicinity of the old home of the dead. As the result of a raid on the den, the federal authorities succeeded in capturing the man who, it is alleged, is the maker of a great amount of counterfeit money which has recently been placed in circulation at Yankton and other places in the southeastern portion of the state.

Drowned.

Shakopee, Minn., June 6.—Joseph Ryan, the fourteen-year-old son of William Ryan of Shakopee, was drowned in the Minnesota river, one and a half miles east of Shakopee. The father has offered a reward of $100 for the recovery of the body.

Ryan and a companion, Julius Pingilly, had been searching in the woods near Shakope for ferns and flowers with which to decorate the high school building for commencement. They went in swimming at the point where Pond's creek joins the Minnesota river.

Wants Law Repealed.

Crookston, Minn., June 6.—Congressman Halvor Steenerson believes that the Nelson bankruptcy law has done its service and should now be repealed. He says he will introduce a bill at the next session of congress to repeal the law. The law served a good purpose, he says, but is now taken advantage of by unscrupulous persons to evade paying their honest debts.

Presents Credentials.

London, June 6.—Whitelaw Reid, the new American ambassador, had an audience with King Edward at Buckingham palace at noon Monday and he presented his credentials. Three royal carriages were sent to Dorchester house to convey the ambassador and the members of the embassy to the palace.

Killed by Lightning.

St. Paul, June 6.—Mrs. Mary B. Breetberg was killed by a bolt of lightning which struck her home at 249 Kentucky streetat. Mrs. Breetberg was asleep upstairs. The lightning tore off the roof above her head and rendered her unconscious. Efforts to revive her proved unavailing, and she died two hours after. She was sixty years old and lived with her son-in-law, E. Redler.

Dragged.

Mora, Minn., June 2.—Charles Luce, a liveryman at Lawrence, Mille Lacs lake, met death while returning home from this place. Luce had brought a passenger to this place the night before, being on the road all night. When returning home on the following day he fell asleep in his rig, and when about six miles from this place, in turning a sharp corner, he was thrown from his rig, his legs catching over the front axle of the buggy in such a way that he was dragged beneath the buggy on his head and back.

Fire at Warroad.

Warroad, Minn., June 2.—Fire destroyed the main business block. Miner losses brought the total to $150,000, with a total insurance of $61,700.

The burned area is on Lake street, east of the Canadian Northern railroad tracks.

Did Not Get Him.

Janesville, Wis., June 2.—The federal posse headed by former Sheriff William Appleby, sent to arrest Dietz at Thornapple dam, has returned. The members refuse to give information.

RAILROAD RATE LEGISLATION

It Is Unconstitutional and Unnecessary to Confiscate the Property of the Railways.

Testifying before the Senate Committee at Washington, Inter-State Commerce Commission Prouty said in discussing the proposition to give to that Commission the power to regulate railway rates:

"I think the railways should make their own rates. I think they should be allowed to develop their own business. I have never advocated any law, and I am not now in favor of any law, which would put the rate making power into the hands of any commission or any court. While it may be necessary to do that some time, while that is done in some states at the present time, while it is done in some countries, I am opposed to it. . . . The railway rate is property. It is all the property that the railway has got. The rest of its property is not good for anything unless it can charge a rate. Now it has always seemed to me that when a rate was fixed, if that rate was an unreasonable rate, it deprives the railroad company of its property pro tanto. It is not necessary that you should confiscate the property of a railroad; it is not necessary that you should say that it shall not earn three per cent. or four per cent. When you put in a rate that is inherently unreasonable, you have deprived that company of its rights, of its property, and the Circuit Court of the United States has jurisdiction under the fourteenth amendment to restrain that. . . . I have looked at these cases a great many times, and I can only come to the conclusion that a railroad company is entitled to charge a fair and reasonable rate, and if any order of a commission, if any statute of a state legislature, takes away that rate, the fourteenth amendment protects the railway company."

PORTLAND EXPOSITION NOTES.

The manufacture of gold pens will form one of the many interesting working displays at the Lewis and Clark exposition.

St. Louis artists will have a comprehensive exhibit of Missouri art at the Lewis and Clark exposition, as an offset to the general belief that Missouri produces mainly apples and army mules.

The Illinois building at the Lewis and Clark exposition is a replica of the home in which Abraham Lincoln lived while a resident of Springfield. This property is said to have been the only real estate the martyred president ever owned.

The Massachusetts building at the Lewis and Clark exposition has as its distinguishing feature a replica of the famous Bullfinch front of the old state house in Boston. When the state house was rebuilt Massachusetts went to an expense of $3,000,000 to retain this front.

Feeding at a London Club.

The Constitutional club has 5,345 members. Last year it provided upwards of 90,000 luncheons, over 22,000 breakfasts and about 55,000 dinners. It paid nearly £12,000 in salaries, and gave a Christmas box of £1,526 to the servants.

Loss by Fire.

Yeast—Did he ever lose much by fire?

Crimsonbeak—I guess he's burned up a good many thousand dollars' worth of tobacco.—Yonkers Statesman.

COMPLETELY RESTORED.

Mrs. P. Brunzel, wife of P. Brunzel, stock dealer, residence 3111 Grand Ave., Everett, Wash., says: "For fifteen years I suffered with terrible pain in my back. I did not know what it was to enjoy a night's rest and arose in the morning feeling tired and unrefreshed. My suffering sometimes was simply indescribable. When I finished the first box of Doan's Kidney Pills I felt like a different woman. I continued until I had taken five boxes. Doan's Kidney Pills act very effectively, very promptly, relieve the aching pains and all other annoying difficulties."

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents per box.

"The Simple Life"

Proper Food is Really the First Step in Right Living.

One of the evils of our complex modern way of living, is our unnatural and unhealthy foods.

To have really good health and a good stomach it is necessary to eat simple nourishing food. EGG-O-SEE is the ideal food, and reaches the proper requirements in this direction more nearly than any other cereal now on the market.

To make EGG-O-SEE the kernels of the choicest California white wheat are first cleansed by brushes, then thoroughly steam cooked, then flaked and crisped to a maple tint and delicately flavored with natural fruit juice and pure grain sugar.

In these delicious flakes, lies the mighty strength-giving power of the whole wheat grain that evenly nourishes every part of the body, and gives physical and mental energy that means splendid health and successful endeavor.

EGG-O-SEE

A large package at any grocery 10c

THE EGG-O-SEE CO., Quincy, Ill.

Kilauea Greatest Active Volcano in the World

Situated on the Side of a Mountain—On Top of This Mountain Another Great Crater—Renewed Activity.

FOR some months past Hawaii has been sending forth word to tourists that her changeful attraction, Kilauea, was again showing signs of renewal of activity, and inviting the tourists to journey thither to be in when the great spectacle was at its height.

Hawaii, like Switzerland, is zealous to make capital of her natural beauties and wonders, and as a rule rejoices when the volcano puts off sluggishness and becomes anew a great lake of fire; now, however, the folk that dwell on the island where is situated the volcano are less interested in tourists' dollars than apprehensive of threatening danger, for Madam Pele is sending forth warnings of great

ON THE VOLCANO ROAD.

rage, presently to break forth without bounds.

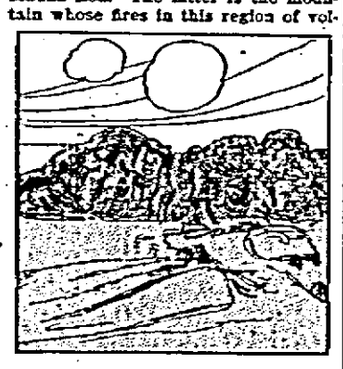
Madam Pele, you know, is the goddess of the volcano, in times past a deity properly dreaded by the superstitious natives, a deity to whom offerings and prayers were made, a deity that could be appeased by strange gifts, angered by mere trifles. The haoles (whites) came and ridiculed, snatched tresses from Pele's long hair, and but laughed at her, tabooed placing gifts on the altar for her; in a word, removed the madam from the seats of the mighty.

Relieved that this could be done and mortal still live, the natives, too, began to lose faith in the sorceress—be she god, or be she devil—no longer brought treasures to throw away at her feet, no longer waited upon her every whim. And the security of years strengthened the Hawaiian in his defiance; he cried aloud, "I fear not Pele!"

But now what happens? Behold, Pele awakens, and the whole island trembles, natives and whites see signs and hear mutterings, such as not before have disturbed dwellers in Hawaii. Fishermen living on the east coast of the island say Kilauea has never looked so wonderful as at present, the lake of liquid lava is constantly agitated, the fires of Pele are breaking forth.

The fear is not for the lava flows, comparatively common, but that the pressure may increase and the upper Mauna Loa be rent by a frightful explosion that would affect the whole island, with its population of almost 50,000 people. Let us trust there be no repetition of the St. Pierre disaster.

We shall try to give some idea of this great volcano. Picture a large island that, from a distance out on the ocean, shows three distinct mountain domes. And that is Hawaii, a sea-girt land, its shores sometimes precipitous, sometimes deep cut by mysterious valleys, but, dominating all, three noble mountains, Hualalia, Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa. The latter is the mountain whose fires in this region of vol-



LAVA FORMATION.

canic origin are not extinct; in fact, are very fearfully alive.

Do not jump at the conclusion that Mauna Loa is a Vesuvius-like mountain, with cone and flaming issue of conventional volcanic sort—if one may use that term. Not at all; during a sluggish stage, the first and succeeding glimpses of Mauna Loa are of peaceful, exquisite mountain scenery, a snow-topped mountain, rosy when touched with the sun, cold and frigid in appearance when sunlight is wanting. The base and a side of the mountain for thousands of feet up display no sign of smoldering or eruption; but are covered with tropical forests wonderfully green and damp. There is water everywhere; no fire visible.

At a height of 4,000 feet up this high mountain of Mauna Loa, which has an altitude of 13,675 feet, we come suddenly to a stopping place, a bit of plateau whereon is built a largish structure, the Volcano House. And here we halt, not, as we had supposed, at the top of the mountain. The initiated laugh when we tell them we thought, back there in "the States," that the hostelry would be way up at the summit; that "going to the volcano" would, of course, mean ascending Mauna Loa. Hadn't the geographies told us Hawaii contained the largest active volcano in the world, and hadn't the geographies spoken of Mauna Loa as an active volcano on the island of Hawaii, southernmost of the group of islands? Kilauea we thought of as a distinct volcano, something quite apart from Mauna Loa.

We found, when we reached the lit of tableland, 4,000 feet up Mauna Loa, that Kilauea was right before us, the great deep cistern of a place that, a few rods in front of the inn, dropped down hundreds of feet. The cistern's sides were from 300 to 400 feet deep, its rim about eight miles around. We went down into its deepness and darkness and mysteries. A more eerie place could not be imagined. We left a smiling, green-clad earth for what presently became the bottomless pit.

A steep, rough descent brought us to the floor of the crater cistern, a floor of old lava, walking on which was like walking on broken slates, a sharp, irregular, gritty, black gray surface. A sea of this stretched before us, depressing, sinister, ugly. Here and there steam rose from the scoria, coming from cracks that reached down to the heart of things. The sky off to the far point towards which our faces were set reflected dancing flames. As we followed the guide over a rough way, along a path marked by little piles of lava, we now and then jumped wide cracks which yawned abyssmally, and by and by our feet halted at hot, red-rimmed ones. Now the smell of sulphur was hot and heavy in the air, and, yes, we heard a great boiling and seething, heard occasional reports, felt a tremendous something.

And in a moment we stood on the brink of Halemannian, Home of Fire—the bottomless pit. It was the very hell of childish imaginings; scarlet billows battling and leaping and roaring upon other billows in wildest fury, fountains of fire spouting a hundred feet in air, falling back to burst forth again, higher and higher. Pele, a great cauldron was, if I remember aright, 200 feet below us, but it was quite near enough. We were afraid to stay—afraid to go. Any moment the lava in the Halemanman rim might fall in, any moment the lake might rise and overwhelm us. It was most terrifying, a tremendous manifestation of nature's power.

(Mayhap Pele stands to the Hawaiians for nature, "the forces or processes of the material world, conceived of as

BRIDGE OVER CRACK.

an agency intermediary between the Creator and the world." I wonder.)

Although Kilauea, down on the mountain side, is more given to violent eruption than Mokuaweoweo, the crater in the summit, there have been magnificent displays on Mauna Loa's very top, and very recent ones. In 1896 fires were seen blazing where usually the cold snows lie, and two expeditions hastened to get close view of the spectacle of Mokuaweoweo in action. It is a very difficult climb to the summit, one not unfraught with danger; but the ascent was made, close view obtained of two fountains of fire 200 or 400 feet high, and lava flows observed. Mokuaweoweo's eruptions are usually of such short duration parties have not time to make the ascent before the violence subsides.

Usually, before a new eruption, either on the side or top of Mauna Loa, warning is given; an earthquake shock, as a rule not of great severity. The lava flows that from time to time travel down the mountain have been of such sluggish nature as to allow the people to make an easy escape. The inhabitants generally have counted Hawaii a reasonably safe place of residence, have reassured themselves with repeated reference to the numerous openings whence the internal forces may be set free. But the present threatenings are looked upon as unusually ominous.

Records for the first 20 years of the 19th century are wanting, but the recorded period has been marked by more than a score of eruptions. The lava flows came from various points not far from the summit, and more than one lasted a matter of months. The years 1887 and 1889 were marked by wonderful displays. The first named flow lasted two weeks, and journeyed 30 miles down the slope to the sea. "At night the illumination of the landscape was indescribably grand. In places the fiery stream spread out to a mile's width, and, passing over abrupt declivities, formed cascades of flaming debris stupendous in brilliancy. Fire fountains played all along the moving mass. This eruption, within the 17 days that the flow lasted, was signalized by nearly 400 earthquake shocks, none of which did heavy damage, terrifying though they were to the few people living near the focus of disturbance." The 1889 flow, whose fireworks, curiously enough, started on the Fourth of July, began about 3,000 feet from the summit, and, as it journeyed down, eruptive cones were developed at different distances along the way. Some of these threw fused material and great boulders 50 feet in air, the cones themselves ranging from 100 to 300 feet in height.

Often has the pretty little port of Hilo been threatened by the lava flows, which travel slowly but surely down to the sea. The cable brings us word of the fresh danger hanging over the embowered town, but we hope this will pass as have the others.

KATHERINE POPE.

A LESSON IN MANUAL TRAINING

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR BOYS WITH AMBITION AND GENIUS.

The Workroom and Its Appliances—The Work-Bench—Cheaply Made Substitutes for the Usual Bench—Regular "Cabinet-Maker's" Work-Bench Should Be Secured If Possible—How Substitutes Are Made.

BY JAMES RITCHEY.

[Instructor in Woodworking and Pattern Making, Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago.]

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Note.—The interested reader is advised to clip this article for preservation.

A very important part in the outfit necessary for a successful start in woodworking is a dry and well-lighted room.

If possible to do otherwise, do not crowd the worker and his work into a damp basement where his tools will

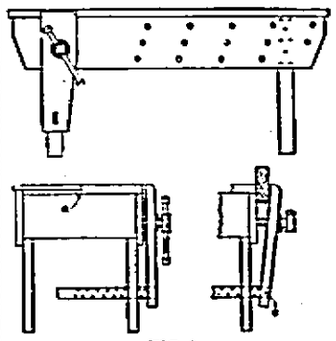


FIG. 6.

rust and where his boards will become so damp as to make it impossible to do work which will not warp and shrink open at the joints.

The workroom should not only be lighted and dry, but it should be heated so as to be comfortable in all kinds of

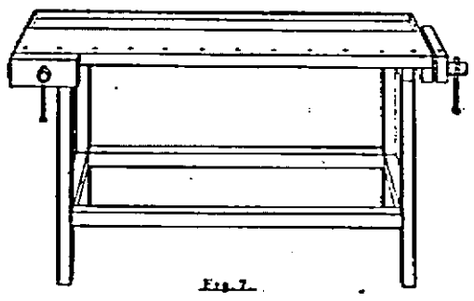


Fig. 7.

weather. This is a necessity when glue is to be used, as glue will not hold nor can close joints be made if the air of the room is chilly and damp.

The same is also true as regards the varnishing and finishing of different articles when made.

Staining, filling, shellacing or waxing require a room of more than moderate temperature—almost warm—and also free from dust.

Work-Bench.

Among the first and most important appliances of the workroom is a convenient and substantial work-bench. A cheap substitute is sometimes provided in the form of a large kitchen table, to the top of which is added a stiff

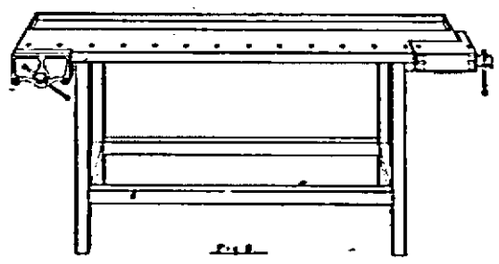


Fig. 8.

plank about 14 inches wide and 1¾ inches in thickness, so that it will stand the hard usage to which it may be subjected, and we have seen a large dry goods box used temporarily in the same way for this purpose.

Another substitute is to make up a rough work-bench such as is shown in Fig. 6 A.

There is no framing to this bench, it being simply nailed together as shown in the illustration, and having a wooden vise and adjustable bench stop, as will be explained further on.

The trouble with all arrangements of this kind is that the beginner, because

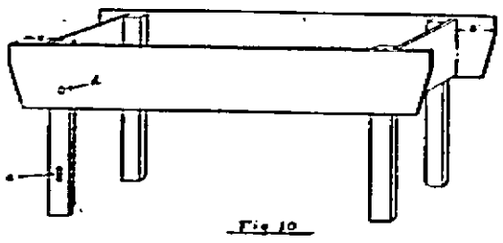


Fig. 10.

of inexperience, cannot build a bench unaided, and if a carpenter is called upon to do the work, his labor, together with the cost of material, will be almost, if not quite, equal to that of the youth's bench, shown in Fig. 7. This bench is low in price and is to be found in nearly all large hardware stores where manual training outfits are kept for sale.

It is furnished not only with the usual vise in front, but also with the tail vise shown at the right hand end, which is of the greatest importance for gripping and holding the pieces of wood while being planed and worked on the bench.

This small bench may be greatly improved by replacing the wooden vise in front with a modern quick-acting iron vise such as is shown on the larger bench in Fig. 8.

These vises are not only quick-acting, but are always parallel in very position—a very important requisite for holding the work firmly and preventing it from slipping while being worked. Such a change will add to the cost of the bench, but will also add greatly to its usefulness and convenience.

A great objection to the small school benches described above is their size. They are seldom made more than 48 inches or 50 inches in length, which does not give room for working long material, and affords no space for fitting and planing the work while being constructed, and is also too crowded for advantageous use of the tools. For very small work, however, this bench has its advantages, in occupying small space and in being light and easily moved, but if used it should be supplemented by a cheap, plain table on which to lay tools, assemble the work under

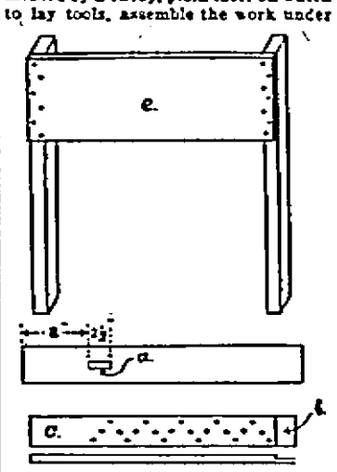


FIG. 9.

construction and for other helpful and practical uses.

If the workroom is large and the additional cost can be borne, we would recommend the regular "cabinet-maker's" work-bench, shown in Fig. 8.

These benches are made from six feet to six and one-half feet in length, and furnished at a very low price with two wooden vises, such as are shown on the small bench in Fig. 7, or they may be bought with a quick-acting iron vise in front, and with the modern and greatly improved tail vise, as shown in the illustration (Fig. 8).

In constructing the home-made bench, illustrated in Fig. 6 A, lumber from the planing mill dressed (planed) on two sides should be used; and for those desiring to build such a work-bench for their own use the following instructions and dimensions will be found helpful:

The four legs should be 30 inches to 32 inches long, 3½ inches wide and 1¾ inches in thickness. Through one of these legs, at a distance of eight inches from the lower end, cut a mortise (as shown at A in figures 9 and 10) 2½ inches long and seven-eighths of an inch wide to guide the slide piece of the lower end of the vise. Next cut off two seven-eighth inch end rails, 26 inches long and 10 inches wide, and carefully nail a rail firmly to the upper ends of each pair of legs—nailing these end rails to the edges of the legs, as shown at E in Fig. 9, and using 2¼-inch wire nails. The front and back boards are now cut from a board 1½ inches in thickness, and must be 5 feet 10 inches long and 12 inches wide.

At a distance of eight inches from each end of these boards nail them firmly to the front and back of the leg frames, nailing not only into the legs, but also into the ends of the end rails, thus more firmly binding all the parts and adding materially to the strength and firmness of the bench frame. The front board should be kept just even with the top ends of the legs, but the back board must be nailed on with its upper edge projecting seven-eighths of an inch above the legs, as shown in the completed frame in Fig. 10. The reason for this will be seen later. The front piece for the top of the bench should be 6 feet long, and, if possible, not less than 14 inches wide and 1¾ inches in thickness.

The best wood for this top is hard (southern) pine, which is much firmer and less liable to warp than the other cheap woods. The plank must be thoroughly seasoned, and should be fastened to the frame with three-inch No. 16 wood screws, counter sunk into the top so as to be below the top surface of the bench. To get the position for the screws, lay the plank in position on the bench frame (Fig. 10) and from beneath carefully mark with a lead pencil along on both sides of the end rails and legs, and also along the inside of the front board of the frame, thus giving the position of the bench frame on the lower side of the top plank.

Space for four screws into each end rail, and four into the edge of the front board—12 screws in all. With the boring brace and a five-sixteenths-inch auger bit bore the screw holes through and through the plank.

Now turn the plank over and on its upper side ream out the holes with the brace and a rose counter sink bit to such a depth that the screw heads will be at least one-eighth inch below the surface. Replace the board carefully in position on the frame, and with a scratch awl or other pointed tool (a common lead pencil will do if pointed centrally) mark through the holes in the plank, so as to give the position of each screw on the edges of the bench frame boards. Remove the plank and with a three-sixteenths-inch bit and brace bore holes in the bench frame where indicated by the marking, of sufficient depth to receive the full length of the screws.

The top plank is now ready to be screwed down, for which purpose the brace and brace screwdriver bit are the best.

By proceeding in this careful and mechanical manner the wood screws cut their screw thread in the bench frame only, all splintering and tearing of the wood is avoided and a stronger and firmer connection obtained.

It will help greatly when using these large screws to first rub the screw-thread part of the screw on a piece of beeswax, such as is used for laundry purposes.

YELLOWSTONE BUFFALOES.

Herd Started by the National Government Increasing Rapidly and Doing Finely.

"The buffalo herd in Yellowstone park, started by the United States government and during the past few years very carefully watched to prevent the death of the young, is increasing rapidly and will this year number between 20 and 25 more animals than a year ago at this time," states G. E. Farrow, superintendent of Yellowstone Park hotels. "The herd is in excellent condition. It has wintered well and the calves are growing fast and appear to be sound and strong. It has been the wish of the government officers to increase the herd until it resembles the old-time herds which covered the western prairies. The experiment of propagating the animals is definitely a success and the army officers, upon whom the work has largely devolved, are correspondingly pleased. Maj. Pitcher, of the United States army, represents the government in the park and is practically and officially the custodian of the herd.

"There is every promise that the natural increase of the herd will add 20 more animals this summer. The buffalo calves of last year survived remarkably well and there is no reason why the calves this year should not meet equal success. The buffalo don't need to struggle for a living. Feed is good, the valleys give them splendid shelter and they have the pick of grazing lands over which to roam.

"The other wild animals in the Yellowstone are increasing in number. Elk and deer came down to the Mammoth Hot Springs this winter in large numbers and roamed around within plain sight. The deep snows on the mountains forced them to lower altitudes. They didn't seem to mind the snow or cold and appeared to be in the very best of shape. The bears are of course asleep. They increase yearly and are one of the first attractions to the tourists, since they do not hesitate to come into the open where they may be seen. They are mild mannered and inoffensive, bother more with designs on the hotel garbage piles than with hostile operations against mere men and women. The garbage piles attract them every night and they fight and quarrel and talk bear politics over the empty canned goods tins to the amusement of thousands of people who annually witness the banquets "down at the dump."

GIRL TRAINS ELEPHANT.

Young Daughter of New York Zoo Keeper Teaches the Park Pet Many Tricks.

One of the most interesting animal trainers and one of the most interesting trained animals in the whole world, probably, are Hattie Snyder, a 14-year-old school girl, and "Hattie," a three-year-old Ceylon elephant, writes John Z. Rogers, in "A Girl Who Trains an Elephant," in St. Nicholas. Hattie Snyder's father is William Snyder, who has been a keeper of the menagerie in Central park, New York, for more than 20 years.

Whether Hattie the elephant prefers life in Ceylon to life in New York is uncertain, though she appears to be perfectly contented. Mr. Snyder, who has a wide knowledge of elephants, affirms that Hattie is the most intelligent and most amiable elephant he ever saw. She spends most of her time in a cage, about 20 feet square, in the elephant house in the Central park zoo. The front of the cage is open except for strong iron bars, and about three feet in front of it is a railing which prevents the group of interested spectators that are always present from getting too close. In the back of the cage is a door which opens into a courtyard, and through this door Mr. Snyder passes when he feeds the elephant, as does Hattie Snyder when she visits her namesake; the elephant also uses this door whenever she goes into the outer world for exercise.

Hattie Snyder lives with her father and mother, about ten minutes' walk from the zoo. She attends the public school, and although she always stands well in her class and is particularly studious, she inherits her father's love of animals, and prefers to study them rather than her textbooks. When the two-year-old elephant came to New York Hattie Snyder at once made friends with her, and soon began to teach her tricks.

Lady Churchwardens.

The parish of Great Staughton, in Hunts, is probably unique in the possession of two lady churchwardens. Both ladies have served in this capacity for several years, and no candidate of either sex has been found to oppose them. They do not collect the offerings in person, delegating this office to sidesmen, but they are assiduous in their church duties. In the same village a girl acts as postman and a woman is often employed as telegraph messenger.

The Athletic Girl.

Mrs. Elitely—There's Bessie Armstrong dancing with that stout Mr. Rotunde again. Why do you suppose she shows such partiality?

Mr. Elitely—Give it up, unless she's simply keeping in training. She used to put the shot at Vassar, you remember.—Puck.

Personalities Distinguishing My Various Pipes

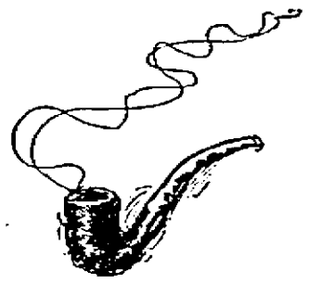
The Aristocratic Meerschaum—Aspiring Imitation Amber—Turkish Hookah—Chubby Briar—Indian Clay and Reed—Bull-Dog Favorite.

DID it ever occur to you, oh worshipper at the shrine of "the great god Nicotine," what a striking resemblance exists between the pipe which you smoke and the woman whom you meet on the street or in the drawing room? Kipling extols the beauty and worth of his—

"—Harem of dusky beauties,
Fifty tied with a string,"

but it would seem that even a cigar does not present so many points of similarity to a woman as does a briar, a meerschaum, or even a clay. I myself possess a harem of six fairly representative types.

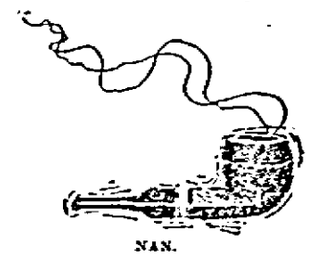
Miss Beauchamp-Cholmodeley is an aristocratic meerschaum. Noblesse oblige is suggested in every curve of her sinuous figure, and she has preserved the traditions of a long line of noble forbears. Having been "born in the purple" (the plush lining of the case is that color), she is somewhat delicate and fragile, and the slightest violence or sharpness in one's treatment of her is almost certain to leave a permanent mark. The attempt to make her acquaintance was a long and trying experience, although by reason of the uncertainty it never became monotonous. It was necessary that the first advances should be made very gingerly. It would never have done to



MARY SMITH.

brutally seize her, fill her with tobacco and commence smoking. That would have caused such an outburst of indignation on her part as to preclude forever the possibility of our relations becoming smooth and harmonious. On the contrary, it was necessary that she should be carefully prepared for the ordeal, and that the successive steps in the process should be taken without undue haste. At first my efforts towards a recontre were most unsatisfactory. I was treated alternately with cold disdain and scorching irony. But gradually I began to notice a change coming over the aristocratic features—a softer glow seemed to be slowly displacing the cold whiteness of her earlier countenance, and I knew that my efforts to draw her out were not to be altogether unrewarded. Since then we have continued to approach a perfect understanding of each other. It is true that I occasionally forget some one of her many peculiarities, thereby provoking an exceedingly unpleasant exhibition of her indignation, but these occasions are becoming less frequent, and I hope shortly to be able to feel that I am associating with one of the nobility without being de trop.

Miss Beauchamp-Cholmodeley's air of distinction and superiority was the cause of a recent tragedy. Her neighbor was Mary Smith, briar and imitation-amber; and up to the time of the aristocrat's arrival she did her work without the slightest fuss. But one day she awoke to the fact that her figure was almost exactly the same as that of her high-born neighbor. Immediately her name developed into

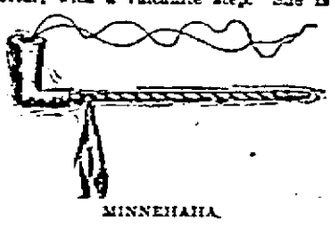


NAN.

"Marie Smythe," and my troubles began. I found that she required infinitely more attention than before. She insisted upon being smoked calmly and smoothly, and rebelled at the bare suggestion of filling her with anything but the choicest brands of tobacco. It was extremely annoying; and when one day she fell from the rack in a vain attempt to assume a haughty manner towards a humble and inoffensive "corn-cob" near her, and broke her poor little imitation-amber heart, I did not consider it worth repairing.

Fatalism has a devotee in the person of a Turkish hookah, whose name as a matter of course is Fatima. All her inherited tendencies and her early training fit her for the station in life which she now occupies—it is her destiny. Consequently she sees no cause for worry or ill-temper in the fact that for weeks at a time she sits in a corner, neglected and almost forgotten, while some one of her companions occupies the position of favorite, which was unquestionably hers for some time after her advent. She is a member of that large class who would be spoiled by too much attention. If I were to smoke her for a week, completely neglecting the others, she would become altogether too demonstrative—"slobbery" in fact (if an expressive vulgarism may be used). That is her nature.

Kitty O'Brien is a short, chubby briar, with a vulcanite stem. She is



MINNEHAHA.

always in good humor. It must be admitted that for a person of her dimensions her appetite is somewhat abnormal, but who would begrudge her all the tobacco she can consume, when she is such a jolly little soul? No teasing about the bush was necessary in becoming acquainted with her. Ten minutes after her arrival she was purring and bubbling contentedly, evidently appreciating to the full the excellence of my pet brand of the weed, and utterly oblivious of the fact that according to the ordinary standards she was a stranger. I fancy that her unfailing good humor might become monotonous if one were to be constantly brought into contact with it, but as a remedy for the irritation and worry caused by the vagaries of the aristocratic Miss Beauchamp-Cholmodeley, Kitty is absolutely infallible.

There is a romance connected with a brown-clay and reed Indian pipe, which, with rare originality, has been christened "Minnehaha." I rescued her from a disgusting old Piegan brave, who was continually stuffing her with a vile mixture of "kinnikinnick" and "black-strap" and blowing her up to no end when her delicate nature rebelled at such treatment. I bought her for the price of a drink, and, after carefully eliminating all outward traces of her horrible experience, tried to bring her gradually to a state of utter forgetfulness of her past. I suppose you think that her gratitude is

MISS BEAUCHAMP-CHOLMODELEY.

unbounded, and that she seeks to show it by her works. Far from it! She is the most obstinate and sulky member of the whole harem. Her temper is simply awful, and when smoking her I am never certain that the next instant may not witness a flareup which will be, to say the least, decidedly uncomfortable for one so near. Moreover I am not at all certain that I have quite succeeded in divorcing her from her previous mode of life, for sometimes when she is consuming the very best brand of English tobacco I fancy I can detect a faint flavor of the old mixture which, until I rescued her, was her sole article of diet.

But the gem of the collection—the one which I could least afford to lose—is Nan. She is a short, straight-stem briar, of the form commonly called "bull-dog," and the truest friend a man ever had. She has no foibles or fancies; she gives no exhibitions of temper or petty spite. Changes of circumstances affect her not in the slightest degree—she is just as happy out in a storm as before a grate-fire, and does her work equally well. Although she has a decided preference for good tobacco, yet when for any reason that is not available, she will take whatever comes, and do her very best to consume it as if it were an expensive brand. She scorns plush-lined cases, and all other marks of an effete aristocracy. Towards Miss Beauchamp-Cholmodeley her attitude is one of amused contempt. And yet in spite of her bon-hommie, the slightest attempt to abuse her confidence will cause a display of that quality colloquially called "spunk," of which one would not have thought her capable. Do you wonder that it is Nan who is my constant companion—my best beloved?

MORE IRISH OR GERMANS?

A Question on Which the Vital Statistics Contradict the Census of New York City.

New York.—One controversy which has been going on for many years is as to whether there are more Irish than German or more German than Irish residents of New York. The answer might seem easy to obtain from official statistics. Yet on this matter the vital statistics of each year disprove the census reports.

In 1900, for instance, the figures given by the census were as follows: German population of the Greater New York, 322,243, and Irish population of the Greater New York, 275,172. This indicates a clear majority of German residents. But of 70,000 deaths reported in the same year 6,000 were of Germans and 7,500 of Irish.

With the German population largely in excess of the Irish population here, the number of deaths of those German born should be, of course, correspondingly larger. It is not, and never has been, and this appears to be the starting point of the long controversy.

In their own country the Irish are longer lived people than the Germans and, moreover, the death rate in Ireland is considerably less than it is in Germany. In 1900 it was 22 per thousand of population in Germany and only 19.6 in Ireland.

By the last published report of the board of health, given in detail, the number of deaths of Irish born residents of New York was larger in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Richmond. The number of deaths among German residents was higher in Queens, and in the Bronx it was exactly the same, though the census reports give the number of German born residents in the Bronx as being very much larger than the number of Irish.

Seasonable.

Bill—Do you have seasonable dishes at your boarding house?

Jill—Do we? Why, we had snow pudding nearly every Sunday last winter!—Yonkers Statesman.

COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

THREE LAKES.

J. B. Grandy made a trip to Manitowish this week.

M. Fournice made a trip to Manawa last Sunday.

Dan Gault made a trip to Eau Claire this week.

An eight pound baby boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Emory last Monday morning.

A. Hanson had the luck of landing an eighteen pound muskallonge last Sunday at Spirit Lake.

Alex Boscho has sold his farm and town property to Wm. Barker. The sum paid by Barker was $800.

B. M. Louk and Mr. Ellsworth are having great luck in fishing. They bring in about 100 pike each night.

E. Spencer Sturges received a car load of furniture to furnish his summer home near Fred Johns place.

One hundred and fifteen voters turned out to vote on school election last Monday to elect a school clerk.

Mrs. F. S. Campbell and son Frank went to Milwaukee last Monday and will return the last part of the week.

F. S. Campbell is busy shipping logs from Big Lake to Rhinelander. John Philepkowski has the job loading.

Thompson and Donnelly were trying to drown the mud in Maple Lake last Sunday but could not make it work.

Don't forget to attend the dance at Gorski's Hall next Saturday night as it will be the last dance for this season.

E. E. Wise of Greenville is at work building his summer home near four mile. Louis Erb is the head carpenter at the job.

J. B. Locy the pond master is not looking after his business very much as we see cattle on the back streets at all times. J. B. get after them.

S. L. Graves and family arrived last Monday and will spend the greater part of the summer at their summer home at Plantingground Lake.

Homer Drake arrived from Chicago last Monday and will build a summer resort near Four Mile Lake to accommodate about one hundred tourists during the summer season.

Andrews Allen of Chicago received a car load of lumber from Rhinelander and a shipment of windows and doors from Milwaukee and will put up a two thousand dollar summer home near the Three Lakes road and gun club resort.

The four year old child of John Berg of this place was burned to death last Friday while the mother was out in the garden. The child got a chair to the cupboard and got a box of matches which she dropped on the chair and by stepping on them they lit and the child's clothes caught on fire and the child burned to death standing on the chair. When the mother came in the child was still standing on the chair with all the clothes burned off from her body and the flesh burned to the bones from head to foot.

The Secret of Success.

Forty million bottles of Augus Flower sold in the United States alone since its introduction! And the demand for it is still growing. Isn't that a fine showing of success? Don't it prove that August Flower has had unfailing success in the cure of indigestion and dyspepsia—the two greatest enemies of health and happiness? Does it not afford the best evidence that August Flower is a sure specific for all stomach and intestinal disorders?—that it has proved itself the best of all liver regulators? August Flower has a matchless record of over thirty five years in curing the ailing millions of these distressing complaints—a success that is becoming wider in its scope every day, at home and abroad, as the fame of August Flower spreads. Trial bottles, 25c; regular size, 75c. For sale by J. J. Reardon.

Cuban Diarrhoea.

U. S. soldiers who served in Cuba during the Spanish war know what this disease is, and that ordinary remedies have little more effect than so much water. Cuban diarrhoea is almost as severe and dangerous as a mild attack of cholera. There is one remedy, however, that can always be depended upon as will be seen by the following certificate from Mrs. Jennie Jacobs of Houston, Texas: "I hereby certify that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured my husband of a severe attack of Cuban diarrhoea, which he brought home from Cuba. We had several doctors but they did him no good. One bottle of this remedy cured him, as our neighbors will testify. I think that is a valuable medicine."

For sale by Anderle & Hinman.

Very Low Excursion Rates to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Etc.

Via the Northwestern Line, will be in effect from all stations June 13, 14, 15, 19, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30 and July 1, 2 and 3, with favorable return limits, on account of International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants Union and American Surgical Association at San Francisco. Two fast trains to the Pacific Coast daily. "The Overland Limited" (electric lighted throughout), less than three days en route. Another fast train is "The California Express" with drawing room and tourist sleeping cars. The best of everything. For rates, tickets, etc., apply to agents Chicago & Northwestern R'y. j8 29.

Just What Everyone Should Do.

Mr. J. T. Barber of Irwinville, Ga., always keeps a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand ready for instant use. Attacks of colic, cholera morbus and diarrhoea come on so suddenly that there is no time to hunt a doctor or go to the store for medicine. Mr. Barber says: "I have tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy which is one of the best medicines I ever saw. I keep a bottle of it in my room as I have had several attacks of colic and it has proved to be the best medicine I ever used". Sold by

Anderle & Hinman.

Excursion Tickets to Madison, Wis., Via the Northwestern Line, will be sold at reduced rates June 12, 13 and 14, limited to return until June 16, inclusive, on account of Wisconsin B. P. O. Elks. Apply to agents Chicago & Northwestern R'y. j8.

A CARD

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50 cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded. Sold by.

J. J. Reardon.

Low Round Trip Rates Daily to Portland, via the Northwestern Line.

Account the Lewis and Clark Exposition, via direct routes or at slight advance via San Francisco and Los Angeles. Send 2 cent stamp for illustrated folder and full information as to extensive choice of routes going and returning, with low rate side trip to Yellowstone National Park and Alaska. j8-Jy27.

The Good Old Way.

A severe cold or attack of la grippe is like a fire, the sooner you combat it the better your chances are to overpower it. But few mothers in this age are willing to do the necessary work required to give a good old-fashioned reliable treatment such as would be administered by their grandmothers, backed by Boschee's German Syrup, which was always liberally used in connection with the home treatment of colds and is still in greater household favor than any known remedy. But even without the application of the old fashioned aids German Syrup will cure a severe cold in quick time. It will cure colds in children or grown people. It relieves the congested organs, allays the irritation, and effectively stops the cough. Any child will take it. It is invaluable in a household of children. Trial size bottle, 25c; regular size, 75c. For sale by

J. J. Reardon.

Official Route to Denver.

The Chicago and Northwestern R'y is the official route for Wisconsin Epworth League. Special through trains to Denver meeting in July. Special low rates from all points. A great opportunity to make a tour of Colorado and the Far West with congenial company and at a minimum of expense. Send for itineraries to any agent of the Northwestern Line. j8-29.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT for Oneida County. In Probate.

Notice is hereby given that at the special term of the County Court to be held in and for said county at the Court House in the City of Rhinelander in said county on the fourth Tuesday, (being the 27th) day of June A. D. 1905, at ten o'clock, a. m., the following matter will be heard and considered:

The petition of Albert Nelson to admit to probate the last will and testament of Elias Nelson, late of the city of Rhinelander, in said county, deceased, and for letters of administration thereon to be issued to Albert Nelson.

Dated May 26, 1905.

By the Court,
LEVI J. BILLISON, County Judge.

PHYSICIANS

T. B. McINDOE,
Physician & Surgeon,
Rhinelander, Wis
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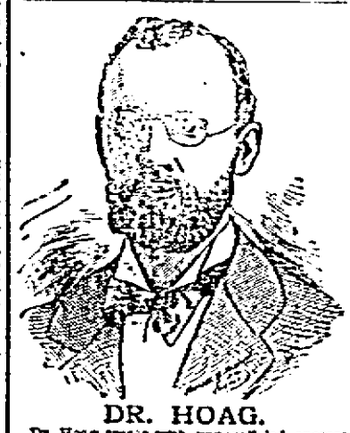

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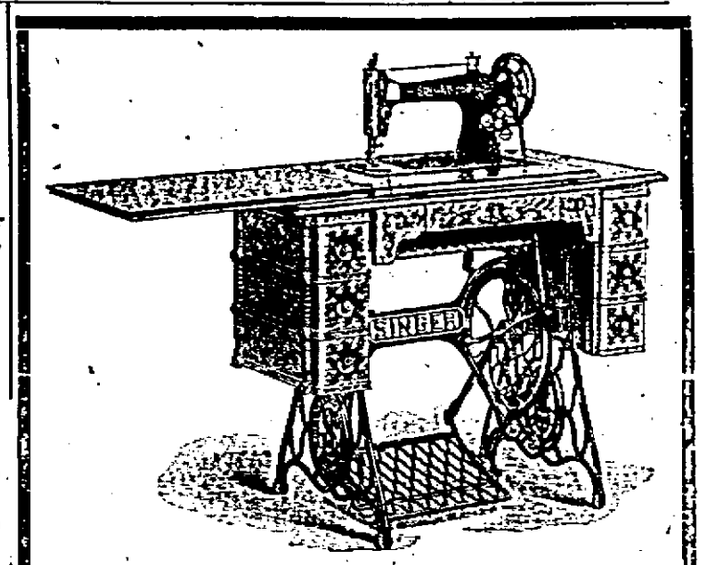

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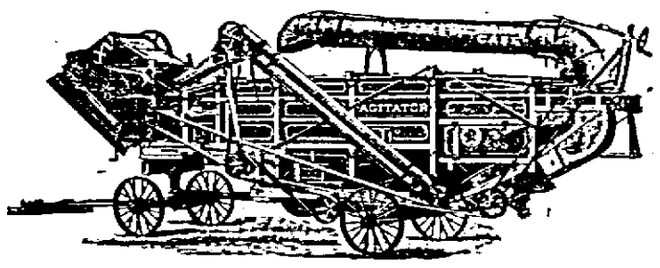

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